

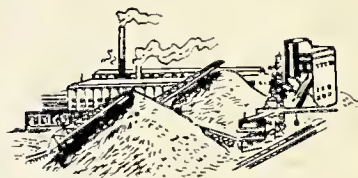
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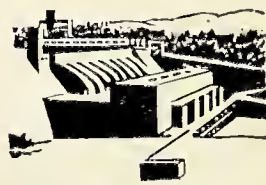


PULP AND PAPER

THE NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION



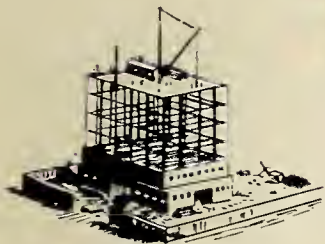
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ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

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THE
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO
REGION

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Preface

This study is one of a series being prepared by the Ontario Department of Economics on the ten economic regions of the Province. The first was on the Georgian Bay Region. This volume deals with the Northeastern Ontario Region and it will be followed shortly by a survey of Northwestern Ontario.

The purpose of each of these studies is to make available economic and statistical information relating to the population, employment, geography, natural resources, industrial production, transportation and countless other activities that make up the economic life of an important segment of Ontario. Such studies dovetail with the Ontario Government's efforts to promote the balanced and even growth of the whole Province. They seek to ensure that no region of the Province will lag in economic development because of a lack of information on its essential elements.

An important part of this Provincial program is the establishment under the Department of Planning and Development, Trade and Industry Branch, of regional development associations. At present there are seven such regional associations in operation, namely: the Eastern Ontario, Northwestern Ontario, Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario, Northeastern Ontario, Mid-Western Ontario and Niagara.

Although the economic life of a region will best flourish through the enlightened self-interest and efforts of its own residents, the Government of Ontario assists these various regional organizations by providing grants and by supplying information and consultive services.

In making comparisons, every effort has been made to deal with a consistent period of time. As far as possible, the information has been shown uniformly for the years 1951 through 1956. Where information for these years has not been available, an alternative period has been used.

One of the difficulties experienced in undertaking a project of this nature is the inability to obtain current statistical material on a local basis. It is hoped that this time lag will soon be overcome.

This study has been prepared in the Economic Statistics Branch of the Department of Economics under the direction of Mr. O. M. Schnick and Mr. H. Banning. Other members of the staff, including Mr. W. G. R. Cameron and Mr. T. C. Clarke, have collaborated. We are also very grateful to the several other organizations which have supplied statistics or other information. Among these are: the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Ontario Departments of Agriculture, Education, Highways, Mines, Lands and Forests, Planning and Development, Travel and Publicity, and the office of Ontario's Registrar-General as well as the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Trans-Canada Airlines and the Manager of the Northeastern Ontario Development Association.

GEORGE GATHERCOLE,
Deputy Minister of Economics.

July, 1958



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Introduction

The Northeastern Region of Ontario is a vast and rugged pioneer land—105,000 square miles of rich forests, mineralized rock formations and rushing streams—comprising more than one-fourth of the Province of Ontario. The people, though relatively few in number, are hardy and industrious—the product of the environment in which they live and work.

The Region is larger than all but six of the American states. It extends from Algonquin Park in the south to the Albany River in the north—a distance of 500 miles, comparable to the air route, Montreal to Detroit. The south and west border line follows the shore lines of Lake Huron and Lake Superior to Michipicoten, stretches northward to Highway Number 11, runs west to Longlac, and then north to the Albany River. From Longlac to the Quebec border in the East, the Region measures about 300 miles. Two predominant characteristics of this great expanse of land are its minerals and almost uninterrupted forest coverage. These have encouraged the development of huge mining and forest-based enterprises. Some of these have grown into multi-million dollar corporations and are numbered among the giants of the Province's economy.

The Northeastern Region can roughly be divided into two parts, namely, the area of the great northern forests, occupying about two-thirds of the Region, from its southern border to the 50th parallel, and the Hudson Bay lowland in the North. Many of its major economic activities are carried on near the outer boundary of the forest area and in its northern section, known as the Great Clay Belt.

The Great Clay Belt stretches in a broad band across the middle of the Northeastern Region and contains about 16 million acres of rich, arable land, most of which is still heavily wooded. Many productive farms operate in this area and the conversion of additional forest land for agricultural use is being carried out. Through research, the Ontario Government is seeking to ensure sound land-use policies which will balance agricultural needs with those of the forest industries. The main population centres in the Great Clay Belt are Iroquois Falls, Cochrane, Smooth Rock Falls, Kapuskasing and Hearst. South of the eastern part of the Great Clay Belt is the Little Clay Belt—an area of fertile agricultural land surrounding the towns of New Liskeard and Haileybury. The principal economic activities of these areas are logging, pulp and paper manufacturing, agriculture and the operation and maintenance of railway lines and other transportation facilities.

In the sparsely populated forest areas south and west of the two Clay Belts, the principal activities are logging and transportation. On the perimeter are located a number of important mining centres, such as Michipicoten, Elliot Lake,

Sudbury, Cobalt, Kirkland Lake and Timmins. Together, they account for a large portion of the Province's mineral production. In the larger towns of Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and North Bay, manufacturing and commerce are significant.

The Canadian Shield, which underlies a large part of the Northeastern Region, ends with an abrupt escarpment on a line roughly following the 50th parallel. It marks the end of the great northern forests and the beginning of the Hudson Bay lowland, which slopes gradually from a height of 300 feet where it meets the Shield, to sea level at the Bays. Northward-flowing rivers tumble 500 to 700 feet in a long succession of waterfalls and rapids, before they enter the lowland. This condition has made possible the development of hydro-electric stations.

The entire Northeastern Region is one of generally low relief, averaging 1,000 feet above sea level, with a watershed that runs parallel to the Great Lakes' shoreline and about 60 to 100 miles inland. The highest point in the Region, and for that matter in the entire Province, is Mount Batchawana, 2,100 feet above sea level, located just northeast of Lake Superior. Since the rivers originate close to the Great Lakes, the southward-flowing rivers are short, while those flowing north are much longer and larger and have many tributaries.

In the southern part of the Region, the mean temperature ranges from 66 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer to 10 degrees above zero in winter. In the North, the range is from 56 degrees above to 15 degrees below zero. The crop-growing season lasts for around 175 days in the South and about 110 days in the far North. Precipitation varies generally from about 30 inches per annum at Sudbury to about 15 inches in the northernmost areas, and is heaviest in the Algoma area, where some weather stations report over 40 inches per annum.

The major attributes of Northern Ontario are its forests and mineral deposits. However, manufacturing and distributing are steadily assuming new significance. The mines produce nickel, copper, cobalt, gold, silver, iron ore, platinum, zinc and uranium. The world's richest sources of uranium and nickel—the Blind River-Elliott Lake and the Sudbury areas—are located in this Region. The forests support such activities as the manufacture of pulp and paper as well as the production of furniture and other wood products, lumbering, tourism, fur trapping, fishing and hunting. The waterfalls are a source of hydro-electric power for industrial and residential purposes and the rivers are used to transport logs from forest to mill.

The larger communities in the Region are located on a railway crescent extending from Sault Ste. Marie in the southwest through Sudbury and North Bay in the South, through Cobalt, Haileybury, New Liskeard, Kirkland Lake and Timmins in the East, to Cochrane and Kapuskasing in the North. From the extremities of the crescent the railway lines extend north and west, and from the centre two lines extend northwest through the Region. Along the railway lines,

hamlets or settlements are located every ten miles or less. Settlements away from the railway lines and highways are rare.

The transportation, forest and mining industries stimulate local community development and provide larger markets for agriculture, while the presence of forest wildlife and fish encourages the growth of tourism. Natural resources and the availability of hydro-electric power have led to the development of manufacturing. An excellent telephone, radio and television system makes an important contribution to linking the Region with the rest of Ontario.

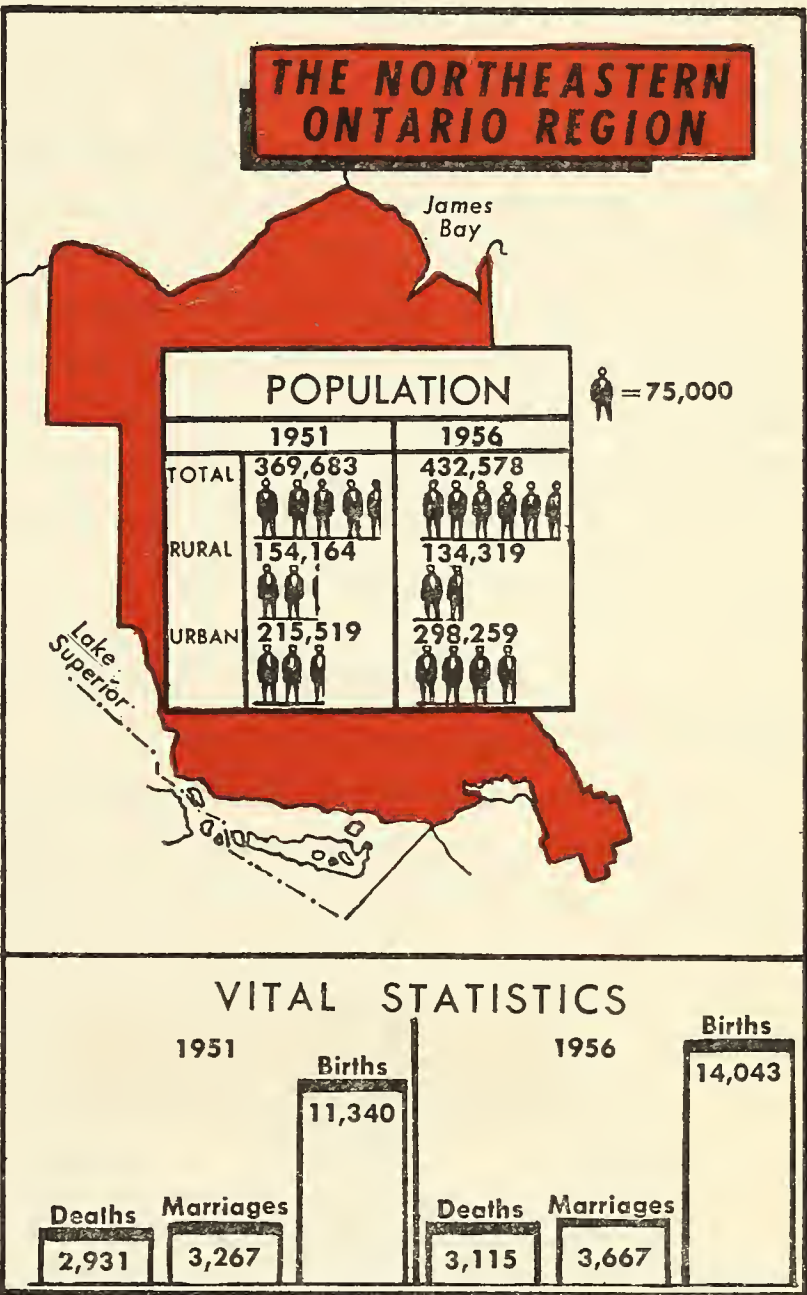
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Population

As a result of the rising birth rate and the large inflow of miners, settlers and construction workers, many from Europe, the population of Northeastern Ontario is now about 460,000. Between 1941 and 1956, it increased by 114,000, or 36 per cent, and in the past five years by about 65,000—an annual average increase of over 3 per cent. Projections indicate a further population rise of 37,000 by 1961 and of an additional 54,000 by 1966 to a level of 550,000. The birth rate—always considerably higher than in the Province generally—was 32.5 per thousand in 1956, 30.7 in 1951 and 28.0 in 1941.

Compared with Ontario's population, that of the Northeastern Region is younger and has a higher proportion of males. In 1956, 53.2 per cent of the population consisted of males, as against a Provincial average of 50.4 per cent. The median age was 24.2 years compared with 28.3 for the Province. Almost 45 per cent of the inhabitants were under 20 years of age in contrast to slightly more than 35 per cent in the whole of Ontario. Only 5 per cent of the Region's population was 65 or over, as against 8 per cent in the Province. One result of the relatively high birth rate is that the average family (4.0 persons) is somewhat larger than for Ontario as a whole (3.5).



POPULATION OF NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO, BY DISTRICTS, 1951 AND 1956

District	1951	1956	% Change 1956/1951
Sudbury.....	109,590	141,975	29.6
Algoma.....	64,496	82,059	27.2
Nipissing.....	50,517	60,452	19.7
Cochrane.....	83,850	86,768	3.5
Timiskaming.....	50,016	50,264	0.5
Manitoulin.....	11,214	11,060	-1.4
Total, Northeastern Ontario.	369,683	432,578	17.0

Sudbury,¹ with a population of 95,582 in 1956, is the largest city in the Region and is followed in order of size by Sault Ste. Marie¹ with 50,704, Timmins,¹ 39,234 and North Bay, 21,020. Since 1951, communities like Chelmsford and Levack—in the Sudbury Basin—have grown by 77 and 60 per cent, respec-

¹Includes adjacent suburban areas as defined in the 1956 Census of Metropolitan and Urban Areas.

tively, to 2,142 and 2,929. During the same period, Blind River's population (3,633) has increased by 45 per cent, while the community of Elliot Lake, which came into existence only in 1955, now has a population of about 25,000.

Most of the Region's people live in urban communities. In 1957, about 70 per cent of the total population was concentrated in urban sections compared with 60 per cent in 1951. Over the fifteen years 1941 to 1956, the urban population grew from 174,000 to 298,000, while the rural segment declined from 144,000 to 134,000. The upward trend in urban population growth is expected to continue as a result of the current expansion in the mining and forest industries. Only in Manitoulin District, where agriculture is relatively more important than in the other districts, does the rural population outnumber the urban.

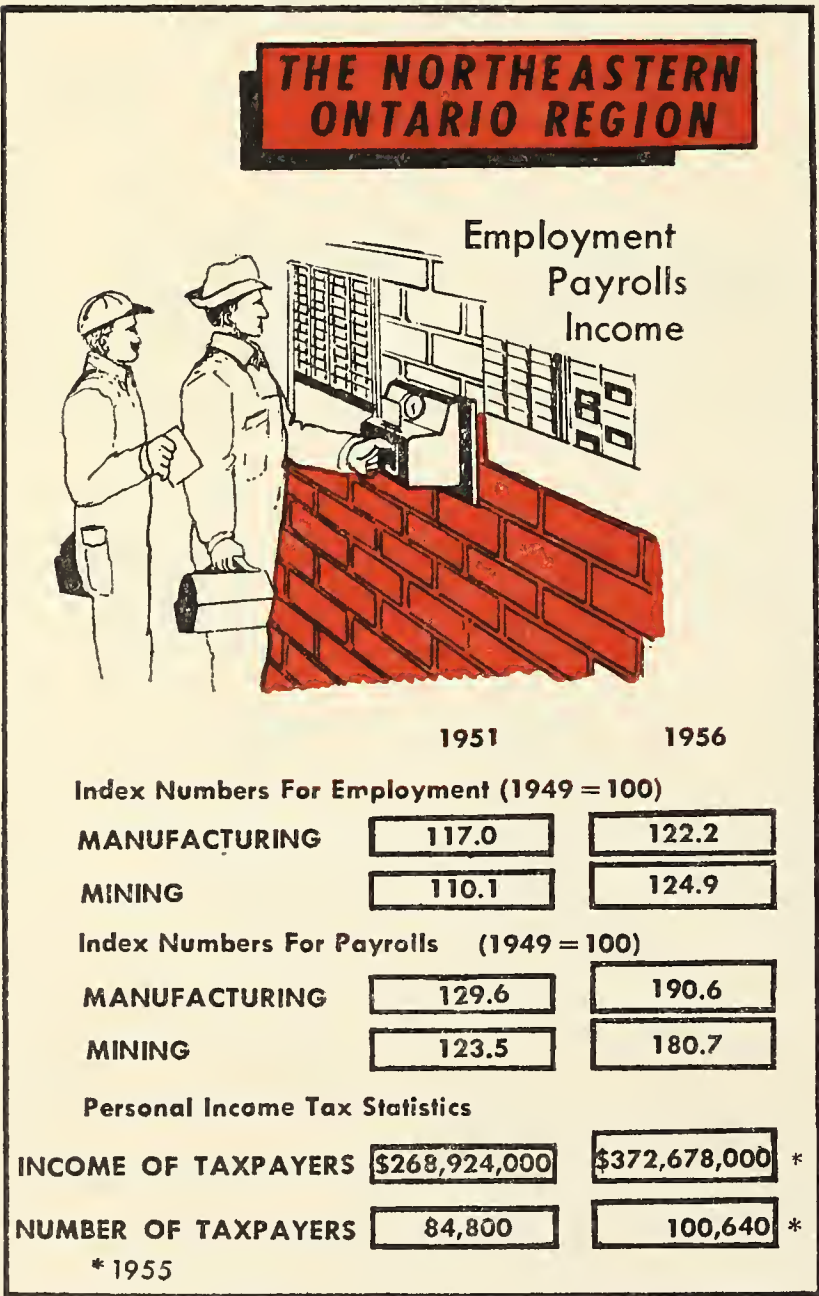
The largest racial group of the 460,000 people living in the area are of British stock, about one-third are of French ancestry and some 20 per cent are of other European or Asiatic extraction. In addition, there are a number of native Indians and Eskimos. The great bulk of the population is English-speaking or bilingual. Of the remainder most speak French only.

Employment and Earnings

Employment

In 1957 there were an estimated 150,000 workers in the Northeastern Ontario Region, largely engaged in developing and processing natural resources. Approximately 30,000 workers or one-fifth of the area's labour force work

in the primary mining and quarrying industries, about 10,000 are in logging and forestry, and another 8,000 to 10,000 in agriculture. The manufacturing industries also play a highly significant rôle in the economy of this area, but these industries are concerned largely with processing the products of the mines and forests. At present more than 30,000 workers are employed in manufacturing in Northeastern Ontario. The major manufacturing industries are pulp and paper production and sawmilling, which are scattered throughout the entire Region, smelting and refining of nickel and copper in Sudbury District, smelting and refining of gold in Cochrane District and the production of primary iron and steel in Sault Ste. Marie. Transportation, trade, finance, and other service industries employ about 51,000 workers—more than one-third of the total.



Between 1951 and 1957, the work force in the Cochrane area experienced a gradual decline in numbers. The gold mines reduced operations, and while there was considerable expansion in pulp and paper manufacturing, increased use of power saws reduced employment in the woods and to some extent offset the increase in employment in the manufacturing industries. Algoma has recorded the largest increase in work force since 1951 of any of the districts in the Region. Expansion of the steel mills at Sault Ste. Marie, together with the development of uranium mines at Elliot Lake and the growth of urban communities, have attracted large numbers of workers to the area during the past few years. The new townsites near the uranium deposits attracted construction and service workers as well as personnel to operate the new mines. Thus from 1951 to 1956, approximately 6,500 persons were added to the work force in the Algoma District. Another 5,000 miners have received employment in the mines since then, and while there has probably been some movement of construction labour out of the area, this has been offset to some extent by an inflow of tradesmen and service workers.

Employment in the Nickel Range also has increased steadily during the past few years. Although the work force of Manitoulin District, which is largely agricultural, has been shrinking, that of Sudbury District has been growing at about the same rate as the Province's. Until recently, increased demand for nickel, copper and paper products prompted higher activity in nickel and copper mining, smelting and refining and in pulp and paper production. Despite a decline in employment in the mines and pulp and paper mills during the first half of 1958, activity still continues well above 1951 levels.

NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO LABOUR FORCE*, BY DISTRICTS, 1941, 1951 AND 1956

District	1941 ¹	1951 ²	1956 ³
CLAY BELT.....	65,700	66,151	65,500
Cochrane.....	31,400	30,855	29,100
Nipissing.....	14,500	17,360	19,700
Timiskaming.....	19,800	17,936	16,700
NICKEL RANGE.....	34,200	44,125	50,400
Manitoulin.....	3,700	3,730	3,300
Sudbury.....	30,500	40,395	47,100
SAULT			
Algoma.....	20,700	24,969	31,500
Total.....	120,600	135,245	147,400

*For the month of June.

¹Includes members of the Armed Forces and inmates in institutions. Figures have been adjusted to include new entrants into the labour force.

²Includes 277 of a Provincial total of 2,610 persons who had never worked and were looking for work.

³Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.

Earnings

The level of average weekly wages and salaries has been following an upward trend in manufacturing and mining—the two largest industrial fields in the Region. The average weekly wage in these two industries stood at close to \$80 in 1956—nearly 7 per cent above that for the whole of the Province. The average weekly payroll for all industries in the principal industrial centres—such as Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury—has followed a similar pattern of increase.

Payroll indexes in the entire Region reflect not only the rise in wages and salaries, but also the increase in employment. From June, 1949 to June, 1956,

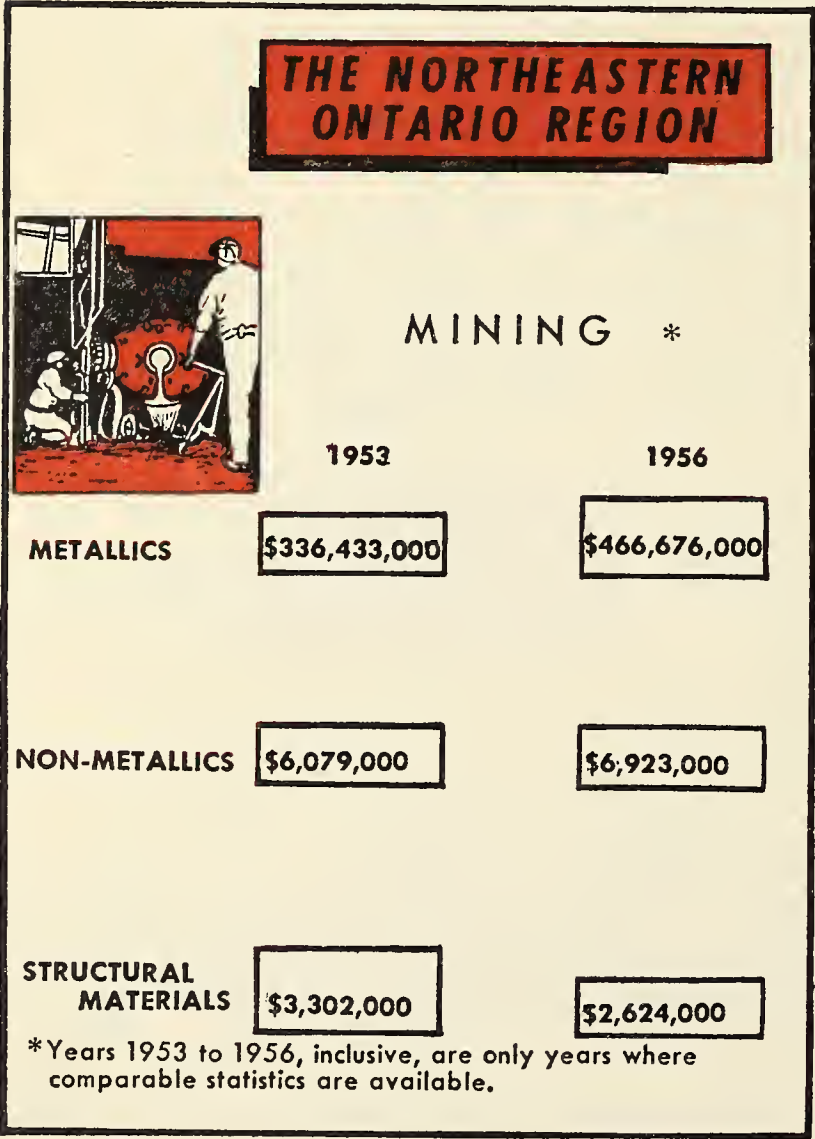
the mining payroll index rose steadily from 101.5 to 180.7, an increase of 78 per cent, while the manufacturing index climbed from 103.4 to 190.6, a rise of 84.3 per cent.

The reported income of taxpayers in the Northeastern Ontario Region in 1955 was \$372.7 million or 6.7 per cent of the Provincial total. The annual average income per taxpayer in the same year was \$3,703—somewhat higher than the Provincial average of \$3,631. The average income of taxpayers ranked highest in the industrialized mining centres. Sault Ste. Marie headed the list with an average income of \$3,985, followed by the Sudbury-Copper Cliff area with \$3,896, Kirkland Lake with \$3,503, and North Bay with \$3,448.

The estimated total personal income for the Region rose from \$400 million in 1951 to \$570 million in 1956 or by 42.5 per cent. Personal income per capita, recorded at \$1,082 in 1951, increased to \$1,318 by 1956—a rise of 21.8 per cent. The increases in both total and per capita personal income compare favourably with the gains for the entire Province during the same period.

Mining

The mining industry in the Northeastern Ontario Region makes a major contribution to the prosperity of the North American economy and the defensive strength of western civilization. The mineral-rich rocks of the Canadian Shield



which underlies nearly all of the 105,000 square miles of the Region, contain nickel, uranium, copper, gold, iron, asbestos, silver, platinum and other minerals, the output of which is valued at many millions of dollars annually. In addition, there are huge deposits of gypsum, refractory clay and lignite for future utilization. From the commencement of mining operations in Ontario to the end of 1956, minerals having a total value of over \$9 billion have been produced in the Province. Of this output, the Northeastern Region contributed over \$6.5 billion. In 1956, the Region's mineral production was valued at \$476 million, nearly 75 per cent of the Province's and 23 per cent of Canada's value of mineral output. Over the three-year period from 1953 to 1956, the value of minerals produced in the Region rose by 38 per cent.

The growth of the mining industry has strengthened the economic position of the Province and Nation. It has opened up new avenues of employment;

provided new outlets for the products of farms, forests and manufacturing plants; led to the settlement of areas that otherwise would have remained largely uninhabited; furnished new sources of railway revenue; and has been of incalculable value in the building of our export trade and in providing strategic materials for national defence.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1953 AND 1956

Mineral	Volume			Value		
	1953	1956	% Change 1956/1953	1953	1956	% Change 1956/1953
	(000's)	(000's)		(\$000's)	(\$000's)	
Nickel (lbs.)	287,386	335,152	16.6	160,430	208,099	29.7
Copper (lbs.)	261,165	312,542	19.7	77,587	128,552	65.7
Gold (troy oz.)	1,729	1,993	15.3	59,499	68,647	15.4
Platinum Metals (troy oz.)	304	315	3.7	20,046	22,407	11.8
Iron Ore ¹ (short tons)	1,374	1,521	10.6	9,937	12,613	26.9
Uranium (lbs.)	....	907 ²	....	....	9,362 ²	....
Cobalt (lbs.)	1,603	3,393	111.7	4,013	8,782	118.8
Silver (troy oz.)	5,100	6,565	28.7	4,285	5,887	37.4
Asbestos (tons)	24	27	13.7	4,063	3,930	—3.3
Other Minerals	....	....	....	5,954	7,944	33.4
Total				345,814	476,223	37.7

¹In addition, 91,000 tons of iron concentrate were produced in the Region by a new leaching process. The value of this output is not available.
²A small proportion was produced in Haliburton County.

Uranium and Thorium

The most spectacular economic event in Northeastern Ontario in recent years has been the discovery and rapid development of the rich and extensive uranium deposits in the Elliot Lake area—one of the largest of the world's uranium ore reserves. Within the brief period of three years, an area of untracked forest has undergone a startling transformation. The labour of more than eleven thousand men, together with an investment of over \$200 million in plant and equipment and mining concessions, has transformed the area into one of the most active mining centres in the world. Twelve operating uranium mines are now concentrated in this sector. One of these alone is estimated to have reserves double those of all the uranium mines in the United States. Uranium was produced commercially in Ontario for the first time in 1955. That year production was valued at \$0.5 million. In 1957, it jumped to \$78 million and this year is expected to reach \$290 million.

There is a real possibility that thorium, which can be produced as a by-product of uranium, will become an essential ingredient in the manufacture of high temperature resistant alloys suitable for the fabrication of certain parts in supersonic aircraft. This mineral is now being extracted in a pilot plant, owned and operated by Rio Tinto-Dow, Limited, located at Elliot Lake.

Iron Ore

The development of iron ore properties in Ontario has been encouraged by the growing demand for steel and the decline in the high-grade ore reserves of the Mesabi Range. Before World War II, Ontario's production of iron ore was negligible, by 1946 it had increased to 1.5 million tons, and in 1956 amounted to 5.6 million tons.

About one-third of Ontario's iron ore output comes from the Northeastern Region. The major producer here is the Algoma Ore Properties, Limited, in the Michipicoten area north of Sault Ste. Marie. In 1956, this Company shipped approximately 1.5 million tons of sinter. Additional capacity is under construction with a view to developing its sizeable ore reserves. In the case of the Sir James mine, these reserves amount to 80 million tons, 10 million of which can be recovered by open-pit mining.

International Nickel Company of Canada, the world's largest nickel producer and Canada's major copper producer, became Ontario's youngest iron producer in 1956, following years of research which provided the Company with a method of extracting iron from the complex of minerals contained in the ore found on its property. In 1956, its new \$19 million ammonia leaching plant at Copper Cliff produced 91,000 tons of iron concentrate. The plant's production is expected ultimately to reach an annual rate of 1 million tons grading better than 65 per cent.

An \$8 million beneficiating plant with a capacity of 3,300 tons daily, and about 670,000 tons of concentrate annually, is being constructed by Lowphos Ore, Limited, a subsidiary of M. F. Hanna Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, at Moose Mountain near Sudbury. The concentrate will be shipped to another Hanna subsidiary, the National Steel Company, at Detroit.

Additional iron ore is being obtained from the treatment of pyrite and pyrrhotite by Noranda Mines, Limited, at Cutler, in the Blind River area. Furthermore, extensive exploration has been undertaken in connection with the large iron ore deposits in the Boston Creek area and the base metal and iron showings in Clay and Howells townships, north of Kapuskasing.

Large iron ore deposits have recently been found on the Belcher Islands (N.W.T.) in Hudson Bay. The mining of these reserves—a project which is under serious consideration—may spark the development of an important refining and smelting industry in the James Bay area of Northeastern Ontario. Several factors combine to make Moosonee a favourable location for such economic activity. At least two good harbour sites are available near this northern settlement. The area's rivers have sufficient potential for the generation of the required power, and the Ontario Northland Railway provides an excellent outlet to the industrial centres of Canada and the U.S.

Nickel

In 1956—a year in which Canada's nickel production was at an all-time high and accounted for four-fifths of the free world's supply—the mines of the Sudbury area produced some 335 million pounds valued at \$208 million, or 94 per cent of the Canadian total. During the past decade, the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, raised its annual production from about 220 million pounds to over 290 million pounds by the large-scale extension of its underground mining facilities and the use of new metallurgical processes for the treatment of low-grade ores. Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited, is carrying out a development program designed to increase production from 45 million pounds in 1956 to 55 million pounds by 1960. The recent decline in demand has necessitated a cut-back in output, but these companies are exceptionally strong and are in an excellent position to accelerate production as demand warrants.

Copper

The increase in copper production in Canada to an all-time high of over 709 million pounds in 1956 was due in part to the growth in nickel-producing facilities in the Sudbury Basin. Close to half the Country's copper production, 313 million pounds valued at \$129 million in 1956, comes from this area. Considerable activity in copper exploration is in progress in two other areas in the Northeastern Region. One has its centre on Timagami Island, southwest of Timmins, where a particularly rich concentration of ores has been reported, with some assays grading up to 17.5 per cent copper. In nearby zones diamond drilling has outlined approximately 1.2 million tons of ore averaging 1.6 per cent copper-nickel. The second centre of activity is located in the Algoma District. Several new mines commenced operations in the area in 1956, while some dormant mines were re-opened; claims were staked and discoveries reported. Although the demand for copper, as for most other metals, has now slackened, we can be confident that the upward trend will be resumed.

Gold

Gold mining operations are of major importance in this Region, particularly in the Cochrane and Timiskaming districts which account for three-fourths of Ontario's gold production. In 1956, the Porcupine Gold Camp accounted for the bulk of all gold produced in the Cochrane District—1.1 million troy ounces valued at \$36.7 million or 43 per cent of the Province's output of this metal. In that year the Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake fields, situated in Timiskaming District, produced 843,000 troy ounces of gold valued at \$29.0 million (34 per cent of Ontario's production).

Owing to the fixed price in United States dollars for Canadian gold, there has been little expansion in the output of existing mines, and little incentive to prospect for new ore bodies. Indeed, a number of marginal gold mines have been forced to suspend operations, and had it not been for the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, many others would have followed suit. Skilled miners, therefore, have been attracted from the gold mines to the new mining developments of the Province—particularly those in the uranium fields of Algoma and Haliburton, and in the copper operations of the Manitouwadge area. Recently, however, technological improvements in mining and the discovery of richer gold content as operations have penetrated to deeper levels, have combined to increase productivity.

Cobalt and Silver

All cobalt produced in the Province comes from the Northeastern Region. About 63 per cent originates in the Sudbury area, the remainder in Timiskaming District. In 1956, 3.4 million pounds valued at \$8.8 million were produced in these two areas. Of Ontario's 1956 silver production, 71 per cent or 4.7 million troy ounces valued at \$4.2 million, is estimated to have been produced in the Cobalt-Haileybury-New Liskeard section. In the period 1904 to 1956, this renowned silver-cobalt area yielded minerals worth \$345.1 million of which 83.4 per cent was accounted for by silver. In the Porcupine area, where silver is mined in conjunction with gold, 218,000 troy ounces were mined in 1956, valued

at \$195,000. Of the 28.4 million troy ounces of silver mined in Canada in 1956, the Northeastern Ontario Region contributed 6.6 million troy ounces or 23 per cent.

Other Minerals

The Sudbury Basin is the world's principal source of platinum metals. In 1956, 315,000 troy ounces worth \$22 million were produced in the Basin. The Matheson area in Cochrane District is the source of all the asbestos mined in Ontario, which in 1956 amounted to 27,000 tons, valued at \$3.9 million.

Quartz operations are carried on in the Manitoulin and Sudbury districts. In 1956, output was valued at more than half a million dollars for each area. In the same year, the Timiskaming District provided Ontario's total output of arsenic—1.8 million pounds valued at \$78,000—and the Algoma District produced all of Ontario's silica brick, worth nearly \$400,000. A number of base metal showings are being investigated in Rattray Township in Timiskaming District, as well as in various areas of Nipissing District.

In 1953, Beaucage Mines, Limited, discovered radio-active tantalum and columbium on the Manitou group of islands in Lake Nipissing and in 1955, processing of the ores was commenced on the mainland in a pilot plant with a capacity of 50 tons per day. A further radio-active find is under investigation at the niokium-uranium property on Newman Island in Lake Nipissing. Furthermore, large columbium deposits, located east and northeast of Chapleau, are being explored by two other companies. Metallurgical and marketing problems, as yet unsolved, appear to be responsible for the fact that production on a commercial scale has not taken place so far. These problems, however, do not seem to be insurmountable and there is every possibility that the development of these minerals will, in the near future, contribute to the mining activity in the Northeastern Region. It should be noted that prospecting activity, precipitated by radio-active finds in general, has resulted in the discovery of additional copper, gold and other mineral wealth.

The Northeastern Region is well recognized for its extensive contribution to the Province's mineral output in the past. There is the widespread belief, however, that the area's mineral potential has been barely tapped. Large-scale exploration methods such as the recent aerial prospecting program known as "operation overthrust" may open new areas and lead to a rate of development that will surpass the record activity of the past.

Forestry and Forest-Based Industries

Although mining is Northeastern Ontario's major natural resource industry, the forest-based industries also play an important rôle in the Region's economy. In 1955, the 245 sawmills, 7 pulp and paper mills and 57 other wood-using establishments operating in the area had a gross value of production of more than \$156 million, representing about 21 per cent of the gross value of production of these industries on a Province-wide basis. These enterprises employed over 8,900 people, and paid \$32.6 million in salaries and wages. During the six years 1949 to 1955, the gross value of production in forest-based industries rose by 40.5 per cent and net value of production increased by 54.8 per cent.

The Pulp and Paper Industry

In 1955, seven pulp and paper establishments operated in the Northeastern Region. Of this number, four mills were operated by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company (Smooth Rock Falls, Iroquois Falls, Sturgeon Falls and Sault Ste. Marie), one each by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Canada and the associated Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Ltd., both at Kapuskasing, and one by the K.V.P. Company (Espanola). These mills accounted for over 70 per cent of the area's total gross value of production of the forest-based industries, employed more than fifty per cent of the workers and paid two-thirds of the wages earned in this sector of the Region's economy.

In the period 1949 to 1955, gross value of production by the Region's pulp and paper industry increased by 47.8 per cent and net value of production by 60.7 per cent. In 1956 and 1957 gross value of production exceeded an estimated \$120 million and accounted for 28 per cent of Ontario's total pulp and paper output.

The industry's major products are woodpulp, newsprint, paperboard, book and writing paper, wrapping paper and tissue. The bulk of the newsprint output is exported to the United States. Fine paper, paperboard, wrapping paper and tissue are marketed primarily in Canada.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1955

Year	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Net Value of Products (\$000's)	Gross Value of Products (\$000's)
1949.....	7	4,471	14,209	41,006	76,304
1951.....	7	5,002	19,016	66,612	109,094
1952.....	7	5,206	20,476	54,861	100,352
1953.....	7	4,996	20,399	55,169	102,027
1955.....	7	4,884	21,697	65,904	112,806

The Sawmill Industry

The sawmill industry has experienced some marked readjustments in the past few years. From 1949 to 1955, the number of establishments declined from 388 to 245 (or 36.9 per cent), while gross value of production rose by 4.9 per cent from \$26.0 million to \$27.3 million, and net value of production by 8.5 per cent from \$12.1 million to \$13.2 million.

In this period, the volume of output of the sawmilling industry declined by about 18 per cent. This trend is in contrast to the general expansion in the economy. It appears that the lumber industry has been losing ground in both domestic and foreign markets to industries manufacturing a wide range of substitutes for lumber products. Another factor tending to influence adversely the demand for sawn lumber is the more efficient utilization of wood. As a result, a greater volume of products is obtained from a given quantity of sawn wood than in the past. For example, cuttings previously regarded as waste, are now glued together to form panels of almost any desired size. Furthermore, the shavings from sawmill operations can be pressed into a type of synthetic lumber.

Activity in the sawmill industry is closely associated with the rate of residential construction. Although the long-run trend in residential construction

is expected to rise, the resulting increase in the demand for lumber products must be expected to be less than proportionate, since modern residential construction is to a large extent in the form of apartment buildings and houses made with interiors as well as exteriors, composed of products other than wood. Nevertheless, a growing population, an increasing volume of residential construction, and the discovery of new uses for wood products, work together to stimulate the sawmill industry.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE SAWMILL INDUSTRY,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1955

Year	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products
			(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
1949.....	388	3,532	6,171	12,137	25,973
1951.....	339	3,963	8,425	15,502	33,291
1952.....	337	4,271	10,193	18,529	39,377
1953.....	316	3,808	9,294	18,473	39,566
1955.....	245	2,510	6,554	13,169	27,252

The Wood-Using Industries¹

The products of the wood-using industries, like those of the sawmill industry, are marketed domestically rather than exported. With our rapid population growth, there has been steady expansion in the wood-using industries. By 1955 the gross value of production had increased 81 per cent above the 1949 level (from \$8.9 million to \$16.1 million). During the same period the net value of production rose by 168 per cent from \$2.8 million to \$7.5 million and the number of establishments by about 30 per cent from 44 to 57.

In these industries, as in the pulp and paper industry, the relatively greater price stability in aggregate of fuel, electricity and materials has permitted net value² to increase more rapidly than gross value of production.

The wood-using industries are dependent to a large degree on conditions in the construction industry. Therefore, as population and family formation increase, we may expect demand for the products of these industries to rise, although the wood-using industries engaged in the manufacture of furniture, sash and doors will continue to meet stiff competition from manufacturers using metals and plastics.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1955

Year	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products
			(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
1949.....	44	942	1,697	2,784	8,862
1951.....	53	1,246	2,494	4,032	10,472
1952.....	54	1,169	2,601	4,528	11,391
1953.....	56	1,199	2,717	4,780	12,445
1955.....	57	1,583	4,322	7,475	16,060

¹The 13 industries using wood as their principal raw material, which make up the wood-using group are: furniture; sash, door and planing mills; veneer and plywood; hardwood flooring; boxes, baskets and crates; wood-turning; coffins and caskets; cooperage; woodenware; lasts, trees and wooden shoe findings; beekeepers' and poultry men's supplies; excelsior; and the miscellaneous wood-using industries.

²Net value of production is computed by deducting from the gross value the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production procedure.

Operations in the Woods

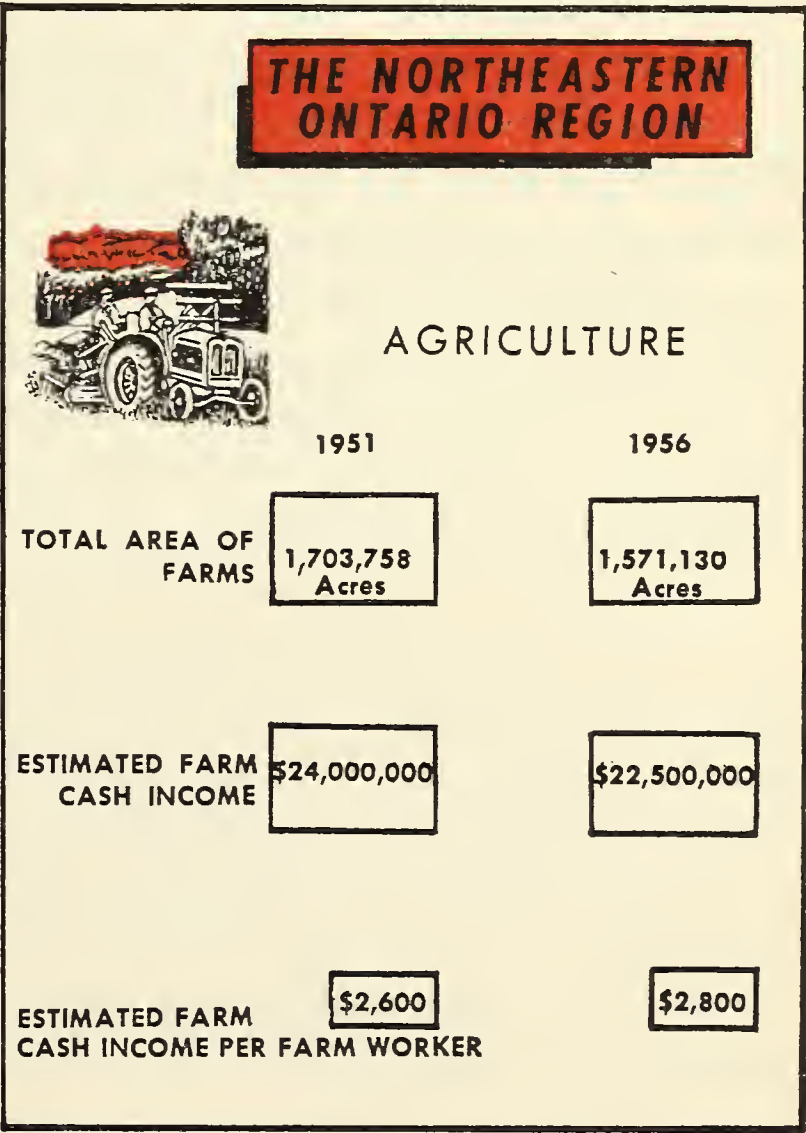
It is estimated that in 1955, the industry termed “operations in the woods” employed 3,800 workers, who earned \$8.5 million and turned out goods valued at \$19 million.¹ This industry is the source of raw materials used in the sawmills, pulp and paper plants and wood-using industries. In view of the anticipated increase in future demand for these raw materials, it may be expected that operations in the woods will continue to expand and contribute to rising incomes.

The adoption of the conservation policy of sustained yield in the forest crop leads to increasing stability and better conditions in general for this industry. Improvement in transportation facilities, expansion of planned cropping to cover a wider area and unceasing care in the application of sound forest management principles, contribute towards optimum utilization of our forest resources.

Both industry and government are engaged in aggressive research programs to find new uses for wood and more efficient methods of production. The huge forest reserves of Northeastern Ontario, the application of conservation and research programs along with expanding markets, assure a most promising future for the Region’s forest-based industries.

Agriculture

Agriculture makes a substantial contribution to the economic activity in the Northeastern Ontario Region. It finds a ready outlet for many of its products locally in the growing mining and industrial centres. Agricultural expansion, however, tends to be hampered by the rapid development in the mining and industrial sectors of the Region’s economy. The favourable employment opportunities and high wages offered by these industries have attracted many workers—especially those in the younger age groups—who were previously employed in agriculture. These factors have also prompted numerous farmers to either abandon their occupation for more profitable activities in mining and industry, or to farm on a part-time basis. Farmers whose land was located in hilly country or contained only small patches of good soil, were among the first to be affected by these influences. They were naturally more vulnerable than their colleagues, whose land was



¹Complete information for operations in the woods is not available since many small part-time operators who make an important contribution to payrolls and production, fail to report.

conveniently situated with respect to urban markets and more suitable for mechanization.

From 1951 to 1956, the number of farms in the Region decreased by 13 per cent and the acreage of cultivated farm land by 8 per cent. Those farmers who remained on the land adapted themselves to changing conditions by increasing their use of mechanical equipment and expanding the farm unit. As a result—although from 1951 to 1956 total farm cash income for the Region declined from \$24 million to \$22.5 million—farm cash income per worker rose by nearly 8 per cent, from \$2,600 to \$2,800.

The trend towards part-time farming has been particularly evident in Sudbury District where expanding mining activity provides attractive employment opportunities and wage schedules. A similar but less pronounced development is taking place in Algoma. If mining activity in the latter area should continue to expand at its present rate, part-time farming there might well become the rule rather than the exception. In Cochrane District a large number of farmers depend on logging as well as mining operations to supplement their incomes.

The southern section of the Region is characterized by a shallow layer of soil over Pre-Cambrian bedrock, interspersed with deep pockets of sands and gravels. The Hudson Bay lowland in the north consists mainly of bog soils. The sub-tundra climate in this area is very inhospitable, being comparable to that in northeastern Siberia. Furthermore, the lowland is almost inaccessible and far removed from potential markets. It is therefore unlikely that efforts will be made to drain this land and prepare it for agricultural use. Farther south, however, the chances for agricultural expansion are more favourable.

More suitable for the growing of crops are the loams and clays of the Clay Belt and the Little Clay Belt, located in the Cochrane and Timiskaming districts, respectively. Small pockets of the type of soil found here are also present in the Manitoulin District. The soil in these areas is particularly well-suited to the growing of grasses and clovers and on the lighter formations produces excellent yields of high-grade potatoes. In the Little Clay Belt, good quality seed grain, timothy and red clover seed are grown. Much of this production is marketed in Southern Ontario.

If a continued growth of the Northeastern Region should lead to an expansion of agriculture, such development is most likely to take place in the Clay Belt areas. These territories contain an abundance of good quality soil. It should be kept in mind, however, that a large proportion of the field crops and pasture in the Clay Belt comes from lands wrested from nature only by the toil and perseverance of the settlers. The bulk of the land in these areas is still covered with dense forest. Hence, in order to expand the area devoted to agriculture, the land would have to be cleared of trees and stumps, and the layer of peat which covers the clay and loam in many places would have to be removed or ploughed under. A major program of this nature is possible only on a long-term basis and after careful research and planning. It should lead to an integration of various land

uses and take into account present and future needs of both agriculture and the forest industries.

FARM VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1956

	1951	1956
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
FIELD CROPS:		
Hay.....	9,245	8,156
Oats.....	3,321	3,692
Potatoes.....	1,785	1,451
Mixed Grains.....	1,323	757
All Other Field Crops ¹	859	480
Total Field Crops ¹	16,533	14,536
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY:		
Cattle.....	18,852	11,080
Horses.....	1,532	897
Swine.....	1,277	637
Sheep and Lambs.....	913	567
Poultry.....	806	634
Total Livestock and Poultry....	23,380	13,815

¹Does not include sugar beets, seeded pasture and tobacco.

Some vegetables are grown in the Northeastern Region, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Consequently, the bulk of all vegetables consumed is brought in from the South.

Field Crops

In 1956, the nearly 261,000 acres of hay—of which 68,000 acres were in Timiskaming and 49,000 in Cochrane—yielded a crop valued at \$8.2 million. Oats, the principal grain grown in the Region, was valued at \$3.7 million in 1956. About one-quarter of the crop was produced in Timiskaming District and one-fifth in Sudbury. Potatoes, next in importance, were grown primarily in Sudbury and Cochrane districts, the former producing 38 per cent and the latter 28 per cent of the Region’s \$1.5 million crop. Mixed grains, winter wheat and barley had an aggregate value of nearly \$1 million.

Livestock and Poultry

The bulk of the livestock and poultry raised in the Northeastern Region is used to meet local requirements. There are, however, two annual feeder sales of cattle, one in Manitoulin and the other in Algoma, and an annual lamb sale in Timiskaming, which involve shipments outside the Region. Furthermore, most of the turkeys raised on Manitoulin Island are shipped to markets throughout Canada.

Cattle raising is the most important component of livestock production in this Region. In 1956, the 123,000 cattle on farms were valued at more than \$11 million, 80 per cent of the value of all livestock and poultry in the Region. Well over half of these cattle were raised in Manitoulin, Timiskaming and

Nipissing districts. Dairy cattle are kept on most farms to meet the requirements of local dairies but—particularly in the rapidly growing mining areas—some dairy products must be brought in from southern Ontario. About half the cattle in both Timiskaming and Nipissing are dairy stock, while in Manitoulin, beef cattle predominate.

The feasibility of raising beef cattle in Timiskaming District on a large scale is being considered by agricultural authorities. A program of this nature, which might be implemented by bringing Western feeder cattle into the District, could stimulate the agricultural sector of the Region, induce expansion in grazing land and possibly lead to the establishment of a meat-packing industry in the area.

Of the sheep and lambs in the Region, nearly 50 per cent are found in Manitoulin District and about one-quarter in Timiskaming. Since 1951, the total number has increased by 12 per cent to nearly 34,000. The 24,000 hogs in the Region in 1956 were concentrated primarily in Timiskaming, Cochrane and Nipissing districts. In keeping with the general trend in the Province, the number of horses on farms dropped by more than 40 per cent between 1951 and 1956.

Most of the turkeys in the Region—45,000 in 1956—are raised on Manitoulin Island. Manitoulin turkeys have nearly doubled in number since 1951 and about 38,000 were marketed in 1956. The establishment of an eviscerating plant on the Island has provided added impetus to this sector of agriculture.

Dairy Products

Most of the fluid milk, butter and cheese produced in the Region is consumed locally. Some milk produced in Cochrane District, however, is shipped into the Blind River and Manitouwadge mining areas, while the Nipissing District finds an outlet for part of its milk production in the Sudbury market.

The amount of creamery butter produced in Northeastern Ontario increased gradually between 1951 and 1955 to 3.7 million pounds, then fell off slightly in 1956. Timiskaming District accounted for over one-third of this output, while Nipissing—the next largest producer—contributed 851,000 pounds. The Region's output of cheddar cheese, produced only in Timiskaming District, amounted to 208,000 pounds in 1956.

Manufacturing

The value of shipments from the Northeastern Region's manufacturing plants in 1956 was considerably more than three times the \$200 million level in 1945 and nearly one-third larger than the \$526 million in 1951. The industry provided employment for about 30,000 workers and paid out more than \$120 million in wages and salaries.

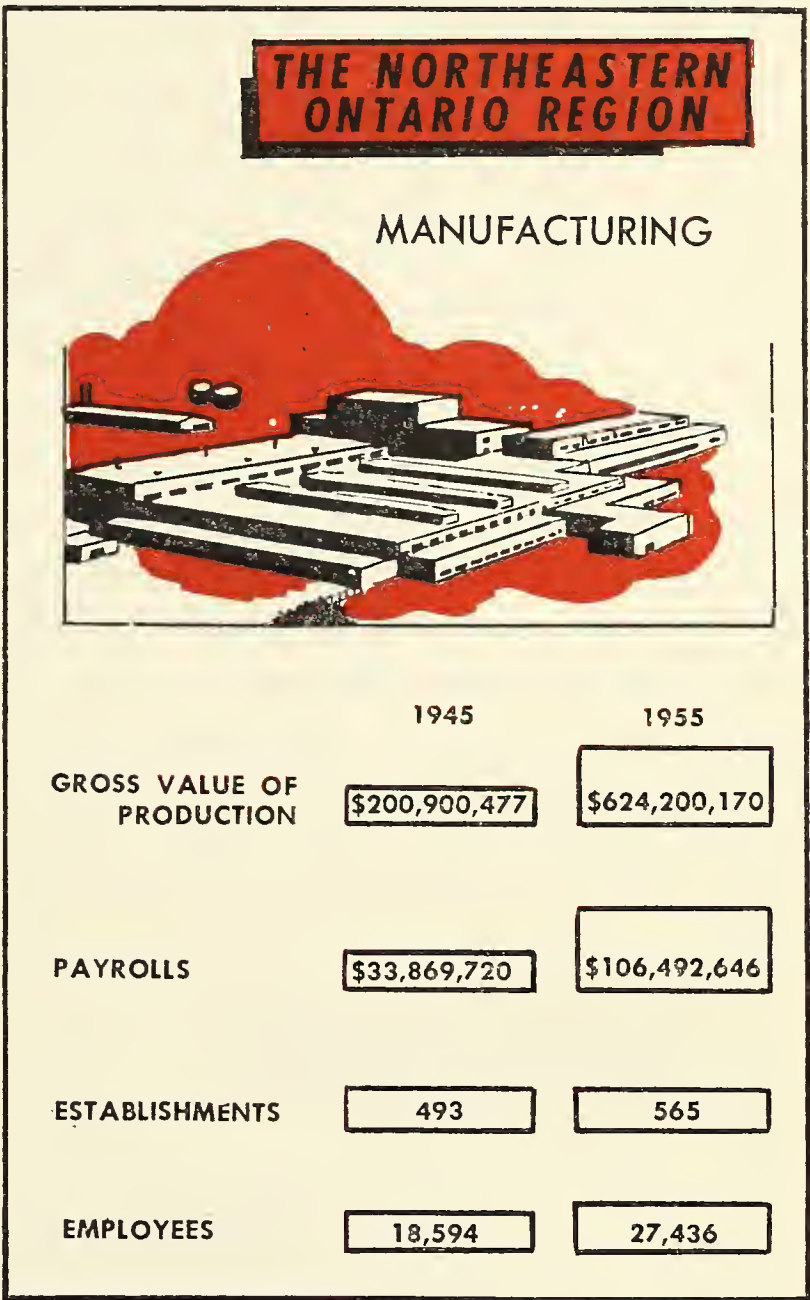
PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO, 1945 AND 1951 TO 1955

Year	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Payroll	Cost of Fuel and Electricity
	No.	No. (Thousands of Dollars)		
1945	493	18,594	33,870	14,233
1951	632	26,867	82,043	28,292
1952	637	27,689	93,255	26,315
1953	621	28,137	98,778	27,361
1954	575	26,259	93,322	26,385
1955	565	27,436	106,492	28,431

Year	Cost at Plant of Material Used	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products
	(Thousands of Dollars)		
1945	126,921	59,746	200,900
1951	209,175	288,676	526,144
1952	224,709	277,236	528,261
1953	232,343	279,160	538,864
1954	213,207	285,403	524,995
1955	243,442	380,758	624,200

Although growing population is providing an expanding market for the products of secondary manufacturing industries, the emphasis in Northeastern Ontario is still on primary manufacturing—that is, on industries engaged in the initial processing of the wood and mineral resources of the area. Among the industries placed in this category are pulp and paper manufacturing, metal smelting and sawmilling. Most expansion programs have involved similar types of industries manufacturing a wide range of basic commodities such as wood products, stone products, and the more primary metal products. The leading primary manufacturing groups, listed according to value of shipments, are basic non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, paper products, iron and steel products and wood products.

Comprising a major segment of the area's primary industrial production are the bulk of the free world's supply of nickel as well as a huge quantity of copper, which is nearly one-third greater than that yielded by Quebec and represents nearly 50 per cent of the Canadian output of this metal. These products are smelted and refined in the Sudbury area by two large companies—the Inter-



national Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, which operates two nickel smelters and a copper refinery, and the Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited, which pelletizes most of the nickel ore taken from its mines.

A variety of primary pulp and paper products is manufactured in Northeastern Ontario. Bleached sulphite pulp, newsprint, corrugated board, hard-board and plate-wood are produced in four mills operated by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company. The Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, Kapuskasing, manufactures newsprint and sulphite pulp. Part of this pulp is supplied to the nearby Kimberly-Clark mill for use in making bulk tissue which is shipped to plants located outside of the Region where it is packaged and distributed for consumption. The Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company (K.V.P.) in Espanola produces sulphate pulp and paper stock which is shipped to processing plants in Canada and the United States where it is used to make paper bags, coated paper and wallpaper.

The Region's iron and steel products industry is centred at Sault Ste. Marie where the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, produces pig iron, steel ingots, castings and hot rolled iron and steel from iron ore extracted from its mines in the Michipicoten area and imported from the United States. Between 1950 and 1954, this Company spent \$83 million on development and since then has embarked upon another capital investment program which will involve an outlay of over \$67 million. The Company's present steel-making capacity exceeds one and one-quarter million tons per year. The Mannesman Tube Company, Limited, recently constructed a plant at the Sault to produce steel tubing, much of which will be used in pipeline construction. The estimated capital expenditure for this venture will exceed \$20 million. Structural steel and various ferro-alloys such as ferrosilicon, ferrochrome and ferromanganese are also produced in Sault Ste. Marie. Among the other iron and steel products manufactured in the Region are mine equipment and foundry products, fabricated steel and ornamental iron.

Many sawmills are located throughout this area, producing in addition to sawn lumber of various dimensions such items as mining timber, ties, staves and veneers. Many of the products of the lumber industry are consumed in local markets.

The foods and beverages group, which includes such industries as butter and cheese manufacturing, slaughtering and meat packing and feed milling, is well represented throughout the area. In addition to the primary products already mentioned, establishments in the Region also produce coke and gas, concrete and clay products.

Secondary manufacturing industries, although still relatively small, are becoming increasingly important in Northeastern Ontario. One of the largest is the printing and publishing industry which is active in each of the districts of the Region. The production of chemicals and chemical products, another important industry, is concentrated in the Districts of Algoma and Sudbury, while the thriving wood products industry—dispersed throughout the Region—manufactures a wide range of products, including prefabricated houses, sash, doors, plywood, boats, sporting goods and toys. Other secondary products manufactured in the Region include industrial machinery, hardware, insulating board, soft drinks, leather and fur goods.

The current expansion in the facilities of the chemical industry is a major feature of the growth of secondary manufacturing in the Region. A \$3 million sulphuric acid plant has just been put into operation by Canadian Industries, Limited, at Copper Cliff. This plant utilizes the gases from the nickel smelters to manufacture acid which is shipped by tank truck to the uranium mines in the Elliot Lake area. Also producing sulphuric acid in the uranium field is a new plant at Cutler owned by Noranda Mines, Limited. An estimated \$20 million will have been expended when this development is completed. Recently, a \$7 million factory for the production of dynamite was constructed near North Bay by the DuPont Company of Canada, Limited. It is expected that this plant will spend \$1 million annually for labour and materials. Further construction plans for the Region include a \$3 million oxygen plant to be built by a division of Union Carbide of Canada, Limited, at Sault Ste. Marie.

Electricity and Natural Gas

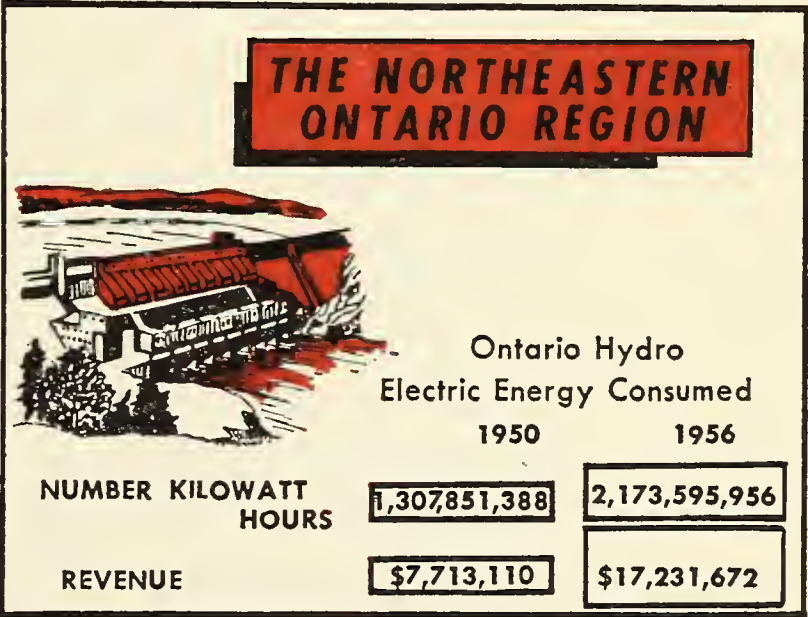
Electricity

Electricity has become synonymous with progress, not only in the now highly-industrialized southern part of Ontario but in the north, where it has made possible the large-scale development of forest and mineral resources, and the establishment of secondary industries for the manufacture of a wide variety of consumer and capital goods. Low-cost power is one of the pillars of the economy; it permits growth in employment and income and makes possible the use of labour-saving equipment in industry and modern conveniences in the home.

Northeastern Ontario is endowed with a bountiful supply of lakes and rivers which are potential sites for the installation of hydro-electric stations.

Many of these locations are today considered uneconomic, but with an expansion of industry, an increase in population and advances in technology, these sites may, in the future, assume a greater economic importance.

Energy requirements in this Region have been rising rapidly. In 1950, 1.3 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy were consumed by customers of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. By 1956, the level of consumption had risen to 2.2 billion kilowatt-hours, an increase of nearly 70 per cent. During 1956 alone, the amount of energy used rose by more than seven per cent. The bulk of the electricity, nearly 80 per cent in 1956, is used by industrial power customers. These include non-ferrous metal smelters and refineries, metal mines, and pulp and paper mills. Domestic and farm



customers together consumed 14 per cent of the total in 1956 compared with only 9 per cent in 1950.

**ELECTRIC ENERGY SALES AND REVENUE OF
THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO
IN THE NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1950, 1955 AND 1956**

	1950		1955		1956	
	Sales (000's kwh)	Revenue (\$000's)	Sales (000's kwh)	Revenue (\$000's)	Sales (000's kwh)	Revenue (\$000's)
PRIMARY POWER						
Domestic.....	114,053	1,721	238,337	3,915	281,279	4,531
Farm.....	3,881	102	16,283	443	18,670	477
Commercial.....	46,972	798	98,778	1,836	112,688	2,086
Power.....	1,058,443	4,942	1,557,785	8,852	1,692,656	9,804
Street Lighting .	3,761	105	6,542	208	6,925	240
Total.....	1,227,110	7,668	1,917,725	15,254	2,112,218	17,138
SECONDARY POWER	80,741	45	105,860	160	61,378	94
Total Primary and Secondary	1,307,851	7,713	2,023,585	15,414	2,173,596	17,232

At present, however, only about half the kilowatt-hours consumed in the Region are provided by Ontario Hydro. The Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company, Limited, the Huronian Company, Limited, and the Great Lakes Power Company, Limited, are the largest private electric power producers in the Region. The Abitibi, Huronian and K.V.P. companies produce power primarily for their own use, while the Great Lakes Power Company, Limited, supplies Sault Ste. Marie and other customers. This Company recently completed an additional 22,380 kw. generating unit at its Upper Falls plant on the Montreal River, and in 1958, hopes to bring a new 22,604 kw. plant into operation eight miles farther down the river. In order to bring this power to its destination—Sault Ste. Marie—a 90-mile 100,000-volt transmission line is being constructed. In addition, a 22,380 kw. unit is under construction at Cat Falls on the Michipicoten River. This unit is expected to come into service in 1959.

To meet the ever-growing power needs of the mines, factories, farms and homes in the north, Ontario Hydro has under way a sizeable capital investment program that includes the building of major transmission lines and both the construction and expansion of transformer and generation facilities.

Increasing demands in the Blind River-Elliot Lake area necessitated the building of a 230,000-volt transmission line between that area and the Otto Holden Generating Station at Mattawa on the Ottawa River. The western half of the line, between Blind River and Sudbury, came into operation in January 1958, carrying 115,000 volts. The eastern half, carrying 230,000 volts, was completed three months later.

Two other major transmission lines, each designed to carry 115,000 volts, were constructed in the Region to facilitate the distribution of power. One,

built from Monteith to Timmins, was completed in March 1958 and the other from the Upper Notch Generating Station on the Montreal River to Kirkland Lake, came into service in April.

As the demand for electric power increases in the area, Ontario Hydro will make more power available, primarily by expanding generation facilities within the Region. A new unit which is currently under construction at the Abitibi Canyon Generating Station will make available some 45,000 kilowatts, while the new generating stations being built at Red Rock Falls, on the Mississagi River and at Otter Rapids, on the Abitibi River 60 miles northeast of Kapuskasing, will provide 31,000 and 131,000 kilowatts, respectively.

An important contribution being made to the Region by Ontario Hydro is the extension of the frequency-standardization program to cover virtually all of Northeastern Ontario. With the conversion in August, 1958 of two areas, one around Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Matheson and Elk Lake and the other including several small communities surrounding the city of Sudbury, the changeover from 25- to 60-cycle power will be complete.

Natural Gas

Development in the Region will be stimulated by supplies of natural gas from Western Canada. With this new form of energy available in large quantities it may be expected that many existing industries will expand and that new industries will be established.

The Trans-Canada Pipeline will cross the Region from west to east near Hearst, Kapuskasing and Cochrane, then turn south and continue through the Timiskaming and Nipissing districts (parallel to the O.N.R.) to Southern Ontario. The Northern Ontario Natural Gas Company has contracted to purchase natural gas from the Trans-Canada Pipeline Company at various points along the line. It will construct several laterals from the Trans-Canada system to localities in the Northeastern Ontario Region. The longest (some 82 miles) will extend from North Bay westward past Sturgeon Falls to Sudbury and its three adjacent mining and industrial communities. Another lateral (some 31 miles) will serve Timmins and three neighbouring communities. It is anticipated that the Northeastern Ontario Region will consume about 22 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 1961 and 24 billion by 1963. The estimated original capital outlay by the Northern Ontario Natural Gas Company, Limited, is approximately \$20 million, and when in full operation the Company expects to employ 500 people and have a payroll of \$2.5 million annually.

The Tourist Trade

Northeastern Ontario is ideal country for the tourist who seeks outdoor adventure. All parts of the Region offer excellent opportunities for hunting, fishing and camping. From Algonquin Park in the south almost to James Bay in the north, the area presents a panorama of forests, lakes and streams, in which are found bear, moose, elk, deer and a variety of other game and fish. Main highways run directly into North Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and Timmins—centres of fine camping, fishing and hunting. The Ontario Northland Railway—extending from North Bay to Moosonee—gives access to the more rugged areas of the north, while chartered airlines make non-scheduled flights far into the hinterland.

The Districts of Algoma, Manitoulin, Nipissing and Sudbury—which have attracted tourists for many years—have become increasingly popular since the end of World War II. Improvements in the highway system north of North Bay, particularly since 1945, have opened up new areas and provided new opportunities for those catering to the needs of the tourist trade.

TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956

	No. of Tourist Establishments	No. of Units	Estimated Valuation of Property (1956 basis)
Algoma.....	233	1,648	\$5,865,432
Cochrane.....	54	267	851,000
Nipissing.....	244	2,141	7,497,200
Timiskaming.....	75	450	1,492,000
Manitoulin.....	118	1,023	2,828,066
Sudbury.....	179	1,260	4,176,400
Total	<u>903</u>	<u>6,789</u>	<u>\$22,710,098</u>

With the advent in recent years of the camping or nomadic tourist, the development of parks and camp-sites has become a matter of increasing importance to Provincial and Federal authorities. At present, in the Northeastern Ontario Region, there are 14 Provincial park-sites in varying stages of development. The two largest are Algonquin Park in the Nipissing District and Superior Park in the Algoma District. Camping and picnic areas are also being established in the other parks. In those located near the more populated centres, the emphasis is on picnic areas that can be used by local inhabitants, although, of course, the tourist is not excluded. Examples of such parks are: Fairbank Lake, near Sudbury; Esker Lakes, just east of Kirkland Lake; and Remi Lake near Kapuskasing.

Algonquin Park is by far the oldest, largest and most highly developed park in the Region. It consists of 2,750 square miles of wilderness abounding with fish and wild life of many varieties. Since the Park is also a game preserve, many of the animals have lost their fear of man. Excellent conditions for fishing, camping, boating and hiking can be found here along with a limited supply of cottage and lodge accommodation. An important feature in Algonquin is the Nature Program carried out annually by naturalists of the Department of Lands and Forests. This program is based at the Museum of Natural History but

branches out through the camps and resorts in the area. In 1956, some 67,000 people registered at the Museum, over 1,000 attended 28 organized nature hikes, 24,000 travelled the four nature trails, over 1,000 children attended special programs held for the children's camps and over 6,000 people attended lectures at the Museum itself.

It is expected that within the next few years Superior Provincial Park will be developed to resemble Algonquin, although on a smaller scale. Campsites and picnic areas will be constructed under a proposed five-year plan, while a Nature Program is under consideration for the near future. Further to the east, Manitoulin Island in Georgian Bay, offers excellent fishing and sailing facilities as well as many points of historical interest.

Numerous hotels and motels cater to the needs of the tourists, while the vacationist who prefers less conventional accommodation can avail himself of the services offered by one of the many outfitters' camps. Facilities are also available for the traveller who wishes to pitch a tent or park a trailer. Camping grounds and picnic areas are operated under private auspices as well as under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956

	No. of Persons that can be Accommodated		
	In Tourist Establishments	In Outfitters' Camps	In Licensed Hotels
Algoma.....	1,354	4,425	1,514
Cochrane.....	216	395	805
Manitoulin.....	332	3,739	106
Nipissing.....	1,776	7,509	2,072
Sudbury.....	978	6,667	2,362
Timiskaming.....	617	1,646	2,318
Total.....	<u>5,273</u>	<u>24,381</u>	<u>9,177</u>

Several areas in the Region have been designated as Crown Game Preserves, the largest of which are Chapleau and Algonquin Park. The Chapleau Game Preserve (containing 1,800,000 acres in Sudbury and Algoma districts) is one of the largest on the continent.

The tourist trade is very responsive to transportation developments. In November, 1957, a \$99 million bridge, five miles long, was opened over the Straits of Mackinac—inaugurating a new route for millions of Canadian and United States tourists.

Thirty million people live within a radius of 500 miles of the Mackinac Bridge, which will carry an estimated 2,000,000 cars during its first year of operation. It is now possible to travel clockwise or counterclockwise around Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. This tourist route promises to become one of the most popular in North America.

In 1956, accommodation in the Region was sufficient for nearly 39,000 tourists. With improvements in transportation and the anticipated growth in tourism, we may expect a further expansion in facilities. This investment in the tourist industry and the cash inflow that will accompany the increase in the number of visitors, will generate additional economic activity in many of the Region's manufacturing and service industries.

Fishing, Trapping and Fur Farming

Although the fishing and fur industries play a relatively small rôle in the Region's economy in comparison with manufacturing, mining and forestry, they help during part of the year to provide a livelihood for several thousand persons. The most noticeable characteristics of these industries in recent years have been: in fishing and trapping—wide fluctuations in the annual value of production; in fur farming—a steady and marked decline in the number of fur farms since 1951 and a corresponding, although less than proportionate, drop in their annual value of production until 1954, after which an upturn occurred.

Scientific research carried out by the Ontario Government makes an important contribution to these industries. Two fishery laboratories, one located at South Baymouth on Manitoulin Island and the other at Lake Opeongo in Algonquin Park, are maintained by the Division of Research of the Department of Lands and Forests. These stations are concerned with the problems of fisheries in the smaller inland lakes and streams as well as in the Great Lakes. In addition to work being carried out in the fields of hydrography and biology, information is compiled and provided to fishermen on the movements and cycles of various fish species.

Contributing to Ontario's high production of wild fur is the Province's fur management system. Production is favourably influenced by a conservation policy that includes the establishment of quotas and the issue of trapping licences as well as the support of scientific studies. Efforts are being made to determine the number of fur-bearing animals, the optimum size of the annual harvest and the best methods for increasing it. The influence on fur-bearing animals of factors such as food, shelter, weather, disease, parasites and predators is also under examination.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing in the Northeastern Ontario Region annually provides employment for between 250 and 350 men. Over the five years, 1951 to 1955, the catch has ranged from a high of 3.2 million pounds valued at \$822,000 in 1953 to a low of 1.3 million pounds valued at \$438,000 in 1955.

Nearly all commercial fishing takes place in the following areas:

- (1) The most easterly portion of Lake Superior—particularly the area just west of Sault Ste. Marie. This is the source of most of the Region's catch of lake trout and a small amount of whitefish.
- (2) The North Channel of Lake Huron, i.e., between Manitoulin Island and the mainland. Here, and in the northern inland waters, are caught the largest numbers of yellow pickerel, sturgeon and northern pike as well as a small proportion of lake trout and whitefish.
- (3) The section of Georgian Bay that borders on the District of Sudbury. This is a source primarily of whitefish but also of some lake trout.
- (4) The area of Lake Huron adjacent to the south side of Manitoulin Island. The catch consists mostly of whitefish although there is some lake trout and a relatively small amount of perch and yellow pickerel.

- (5) The northern inland waters—Lakes Nipissing, Abitibi and Timiskaming, as well as the section of the Ottawa River that forms the border between the District of Nipissing and the Province of Quebec. In these waters and the North Channel are obtained the largest catches of yellow pickerel, sturgeon and northern pike.

Whitefish, lake trout, yellow pickerel, sturgeon and northern pike form the bulk of the annual catch. Whitefish has been the leading species in the Region in recent years; the annual catch exceeded 1 million pounds during the period 1952 to 1954, but fell to a low of 653,000 pounds in 1955. Although lake trout ranks second in importance, the catch declined by more than 80 per cent from 1952 to 1955 as a result of the lamprey infestation of Lake Superior and Georgian Bay. The destruction caused by this predator is of great concern to Federal, Provincial and United States authorities. It is hoped that methods for ending its depredations will soon be forthcoming as a result of the several years of research carried out under the three jurisdictions. Pickerel production between 1952 and 1955 remained relatively stable, ranging between 82,000 and 96,000 pounds. The northern pike catch rose from 51,000 pounds in 1952 to 88,000 in 1954, and then dropped to 59,000 in 1955. The sturgeon catch—from which comes one-half of Ontario's caviar output—rose from 57,000 pounds in 1952 to 88,000 pounds in 1954 and, as was the case with most of the other species, fell again in 1955.

Northeastern Ontario's commercial fish catch over the period 1952 to 1955 represented an average of 5.6 per cent of the total volume for the Province and 8.8 per cent of the value.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF COMMERCIAL FISHING, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1955

Year	Number of Licences			Number of Men	Catch	
	Gill Net	Pound Net	Other Types		(000 lbs.)	(\$000's)
1951	*	*	*	*	2,567	836
1952	125	27	15	315	2,789	786
1953	124	27	18	345	3,174	822
1954	125	28	13	334	2,522	749
1955	114	26	11	258	1,291	438

*Not available.

Trapping

Fur trapping in the Northeastern Ontario Region gives seasonal employment to about 2,000 people. As the trapping season extends from early fall until early spring, the majority of those employed in this business usually find off-season employment as guides, bush workers in woods operations or as forest fire fighters.

In the six-year period, 1951 to 1956, the Region produced between 14 and 20 per cent of Ontario's wild fur harvest. The value of this production varied between a high of \$1.0 million in 1951 and a low of \$0.4 million in 1954. The number of pelts harvested did not show as great a variation, but declined to a low of 130,000 in 1956 after a high of 180,000 in 1955.

Beaver, fisher, marten, mink, muskrat and otter are the principal pelts obtained in Northeastern Ontario. In terms of both quantity and value,

beaver is the most important. About 40 per cent of Ontario's harvest of this fur comes from the Region. With respect to other pelts, the following figures—representing the Region's proportion of Ontario production by species—give some indication of their relative importance: marten, 70 per cent; fisher, 55 per cent; otter, 36 per cent; mink, 30 per cent; and muskrat, 10 per cent.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF TRAPPING,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1956

Year (July 1-June 30)	Pelts		Number of Trappers
	Number (000's)	Value (\$000's)	
1951	175	1,040	2,138
1952	150	575	2,259
1953	170	605	2,089
1954	145	380	2,168
1955	180	705	2,158
1956	130	500	2,138

There were 15 licenced fur farms in the Region in 1956—1 in Cochrane, 3 in both Nipissing and Algoma, and 8 in Manitoulin. This represented a decline since 1951 of 67 per cent. During the same period, the value of fur production fell by 21 per cent. Most of these farms are small and possess 100 breeders or less. In 1956, however, they produced 5,000 pelts valued at \$116,000. The bulk of this harvest consisted of mink, although there was a small amount of silver fox.

FUR FARM PRODUCTION,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1956

Year	Number of Fur Farms	Pelts	
		Number (000's)	Value (\$000's)
1951	45	8	147
1952	40	8	122
1953	31	8	106
1954	20	5	70
1955	17	5	95
1956	15	5	116

Transportation

During the post-war period, the extensive growth in the Region's economic activity was accompanied by an increase both in shipping and in travelling, particularly by road and air. This made necessary the expansion of highway and air traffic facilities.

Railways

The Northeastern Ontario Region is served by four major railway companies: the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway and the Ontario Northland Railway.

The C.N.R.'s transcontinental trains enter the Region to the east of Hillsport and proceed to Capreol, where the line divides, one carrying trains to

Toronto via Sudbury, the other to Ottawa and Montreal via North Bay, where a further line connects with Toronto. An additional route leaves the transcontinental line at Nakina and proceeds east through Hearst, Kapuskasing and Cochrane and thence to Quebec City and the Maritimes. Freight only is carried on two short lines from Sudbury, one to Falconbridge and the other to Clarabelle.

The C.P.R.'s transcontinental route from the Lakehead and the West enters at White River and runs southeast through Franz and Chapleau to Sudbury, where it is joined by a line from Sault Ste. Marie and Manitoulin Island. The line divides at Romford, one branch proceeding to Toronto and the other to North Bay, Ottawa and Montreal.

Two railway lines run directly north and south through the Region. From Sault Ste. Marie, the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway—a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Algoma Steel Corporation—extends north for 126 miles through Agawa, Frater and Hawk Junction (from which a spur runs to the iron ore mines near Michipicoten), intersects the C.P.R. and C.N.R. lines at Franz and Oba, respectively, and terminates at Hearst, on the more northerly route of the C.N.R. In 1956, this line carried 3.2 million tons of freight (compared with 2.4 million in 1954 and 3.3 million in 1951), consisting mainly of iron ores to be processed at the Algoma Steel Mills.

The Ontario Northland Railway, owned by the Ontario Government, extends from North Bay to Moosonee, on James Bay—a total of 440 miles. Several O.N.R. secondary lines provide service to mining areas such as Mountain Lake and Timmins. The Nipissing Central Railway—a subsidiary of the O.N.R.—serves Swastika, Kirkland Lake, Noranda and Rouyn. In 1956, a total of 2.8 million tons of freight was carried by the O.N.R., as against 2.7 million tons in 1951.

Highways

All main population centres in the Northeastern Ontario Region have good highway connections with Southern Ontario. In 1956, the Region's 10,229 miles of roads and highways (6,405 miles in 1951), accounted for one-eighth of the total Provincial system. The main highway through the Region is No. 11, which extends 851 miles from Toronto to Nipigon. Entering the Region at Nipissing Junction, it runs north from North Bay through Timiskaming District, then bears northwest through Cochrane until it leaves the Region midway between Ryland and Longlac. Highway No. 69 provides a direct route into Sudbury from Southern Ontario and connects with Highway No. 11 at Gravenhurst in Muskoka District. The other major highway serving the Region is No. 17, which enters just west of Deux Rivières and runs through North Bay to Sudbury, and thence to Sault Ste. Marie, where a ferry provides a connection with Michigan's highway system. From Sudbury to Agawa Bay, Highway No. 17 forms part of the Trans-Canada route. From the latter point, the Trans-Canada Highway is being built north through Jamestown, near Michipicoten, to White River and then west to Marathon where it will link with the western section of Highway No. 17.

ROAD MILEAGES, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956

	King's Highways	Secondary Roads	Organized Township Roads	Unorganized Township Roads	Urban Roads	Total
Algoma	299.14	280.2	722.30	717.85	124.75	2,144.24
Cochrane	395.83	115.3	619.70	718.04	93.63	1,942.50
Manitoulin	55.85	141.7	516.95	122.40	21.00	857.90
Nipissing	360.22	54.5	666.75	295.75	99.21	1,476.43
Sudbury	270.38	286.4	748.20	696.80	165.47	2,167.25
Timiskaming	248.96	183.6	637.15	506.75	64.35	1,640.81
Total	<u>1,630.38</u>	<u>1,061.7</u>	<u>3,911.05</u>	<u>3,057.59</u>	<u>568.41</u>	<u>10,229.13</u>

Other important highways in the Region are: No. 129, which provides a route from Highway No. 17 at Thessalon to Chapleau; No. 63, from North Bay to Timiskaming, Quebec; No. 66 from Matachewan to the Quebec boundary; and No. 101, from Warren Lake to Matheson, where it intersects No. 11 Highway and proceeds east for a further 40 miles. In general, these main highways have good paved surfaces.

Manitoulin Island is linked to the mainland by Highway No. 68, which runs south from Espanola to Little Current; from there, improved highways, including No. 540, and county roads, lead to all parts of the Island. A ferry running between South Baymouth, on the southern part of the Island, and Tobermory, at the tip of the Bruce Peninsula, connects the Island via Highway No. 6 with the highway system of Southern Ontario.

Motor Vehicle Registrations

A total of 74,966 passenger cars were registered in the Region in 1957 compared with 72,115 in 1956 and 48,632 in 1951. This represents a growth in registrations of 4.0 per cent over those in 1956 and 54.1 per cent over the 1951 level. Commercial vehicle registrations showed advances of 1.9 per cent over 1956 and 37.6 per cent over 1951. Thus, total motor vehicle registrations showed appreciable gains over the periods, with 100,084 being registered in 1957 as against 96,769 in 1956 and 66,890 in 1951, representing an overall increase since 1951 of 49.6 per cent. On a Province-wide basis, over the period 1951 to 1957, the level of registrations for passenger cars increased by 49.4 per cent, while that for all vehicles rose by 48.8 per cent.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1957

	Passenger	Commercial ¹	Total ²
Algoma	12,180	4,865	17,045
Cochrane	15,065	4,238	19,303
Manitoulin	1,930	1,027	2,957
Nipissing	9,049	3,967	13,016
Sudbury	25,071	6,766	31,837
Timiskaming	11,671	4,255	15,926
Total	<u>74,966</u>	<u>25,118</u>	<u>100,084</u>

¹Includes buses but not dual purpose vehicles.
²Does not include dual purpose or motorcycles.

Air

The airplane has become one of the vital means of communication and transportation in Northeastern Ontario. Trans-Canada Airlines provides a scheduled passenger and freight service to North Bay, Sudbury, Kapuskasing, Sault Ste. Marie and Timmins. In 1956, this line carried 76,800 passengers and 405,600

pounds of freight to and from the Northeastern Ontario Region—increases of 51,000 passengers and 304,000 pounds of freight over the respective levels in 1951.

**PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT HANDLED BY TRANS-CANADA
AIRLINES' TERMINALS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956**

	North Bay	Timmins	Kapuskasing	Sudbury	Sault Ste. Marie	N.E. Ontario Region
FREIGHT (lbs.):						
To.....	52,713	50,322	10,362	51,012	51,977	216,386
From.....	42,507	26,380	16,747	53,011	50,547	189,192
Total.....	<u>95,220</u>	<u>76,702</u>	<u>27,109</u>	<u>104,023</u>	<u>102,524</u>	<u>405,578</u>
PASSENGERS (No.):						
To.....	9,394	7,452	3,151	10,681	9,561	40,239
From.....	8,540	6,755	2,865	9,710	8,692	36,562
Total.....	<u>17,934</u>	<u>14,207</u>	<u>6,016</u>	<u>20,391</u>	<u>18,253</u>	<u>76,801</u>

Eleven non-scheduled and non-scheduled-charter airlines provide transportation for prospectors, fishermen, hunters and lumbermen into many of the otherwise inaccessible reaches of the area. In addition, they fly large amounts of equipment, material and food supplies into isolated mining developments, lumber camps, survey camps and trappers' outposts. In times of emergency, flying ambulance service is often supplied for the many people in the more remote sections. These lines also serve (in periods when there are frequent and large outbreaks of forest fires) as a valuable supplement to the Provincial Air Service machines in the Region. The Provincial Air Service has aircraft based at Algonquin Park, Carey Lake, Chapleau, Gogama, Oba Lake, Remi Lake, Sault Ste. Marie, South Porcupine, Sudbury and Timagami. In 1956, these P.A.S. machines flew 8,531 hours and carried effective loads totalling 3,200 tons.

In 1956 there were 44 air bases (11 more than in 1951) in the Northeastern Ontario Region, including those available for emergency landings. Twenty-eight of these were seaplane or amphibious bases; seven were turf fields operated by the Department of Transport—five of which were only for emergencies; six were hard-surfaced airports—four operated by the Department of Transport, and two by the municipalities of Timmins and Sudbury; and three were privately-owned landing fields.

Waterways

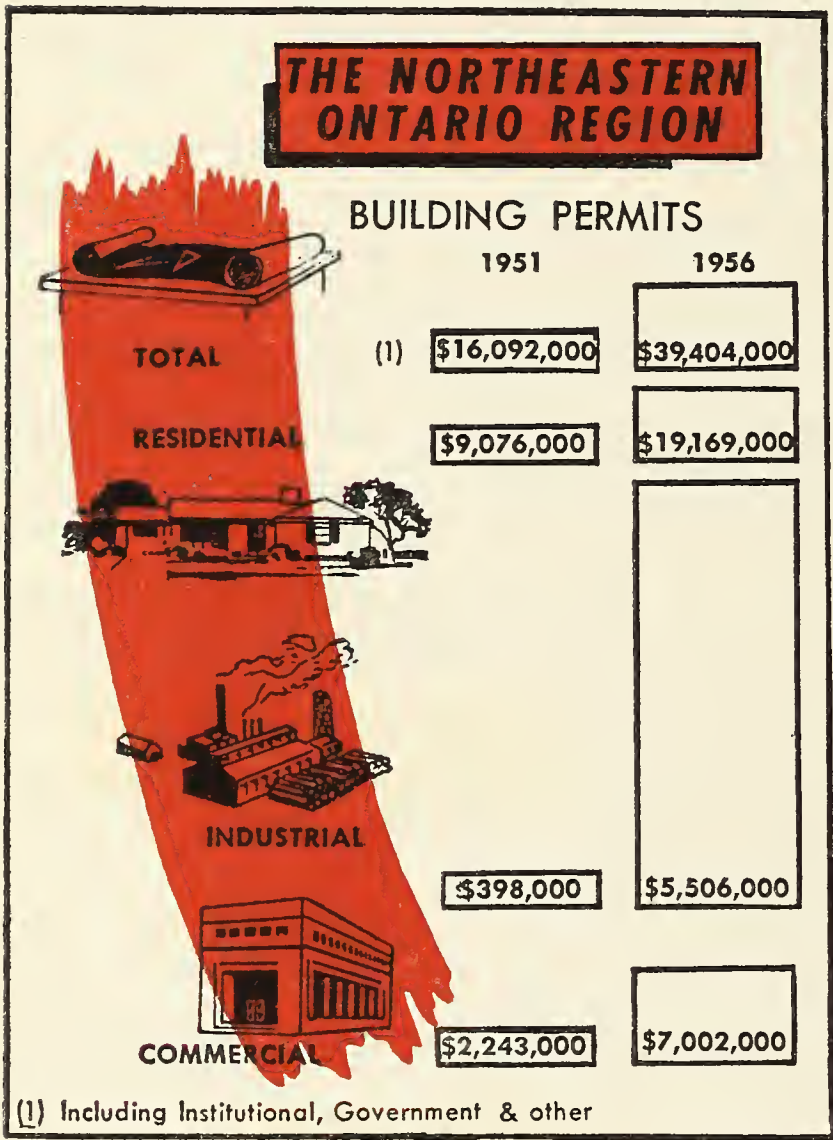
In our early history, the easiest and most efficient means of transporting goods was by water. For nearly four centuries prior to the advent of the railways the main route for fur shipments north of the 48th parallel was by canoe, via the Mattagami River to James Bay and thence by ship to world ports. A second route of major importance for the fur traders was through the Great Lakes into Georgian Bay and then over the inland waterway of the French-Nipissing-Mattawa river and lake system into the Ottawa River.

Today, passenger-carrying vessels are still operated by some transport companies on the Region's lakes and rivers during the navigation season (April-December). In 1956, the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal handled 3 million cargo tons of freight, an increase of 54 per cent over 1946. This canal carried 7.5 per cent of the 40 million tons of freight moved on Canadian waterways. More than half of this freight—some 1.7 million tons—was made up of grain and

mill products. Bituminous coal, fuel oil and other petroleum products accounted for 371 thousand tons (12 per cent). The remainder consisted of various commodities, including iron ore and pulpwood. More than 109 million cargo tons of freight were shipped through the combined American and Canadian canals in 1956. Nearly one-fifth of this was carried in Canadian vessels.

Construction, Housing and Household Facilities

The construction boom that has been apparent in the Northeastern Ontario Region in recent years became more pronounced during 1955 and 1956, as



indicated by the value of building permits issued in the Region which increased from \$16.1 million in 1951 to \$39.4 million in 1956—somewhat more rapidly than in the rest of Ontario. Over the same period, the proportion of Ontario's value of building permits accounted for by the Region rose from 3.6 to 4.9 per cent.

Residential building permits, which comprised about half the total value of permits issued in 1956, amounted to \$19 million, representing a gain of nearly 6 per cent over 1955 and of more than 111 per cent over 1951. Industrial permits aggregated \$5.5 million in 1956, an increase of 123 per cent over 1955 and almost 14 times the 1951 value. Commercial permits reached \$7 million in 1956, a gain of 38 and 212 per cent over 1955 and 1951, respectively.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS, ONTARIO AND NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO, 1951 AND 1954 TO 1956

	1951	1954	1955	1956
RESIDENTIAL		(Thousands of Dollars)		
Northeastern Ontario.....	9,076	12,551	18,168	19,169
Ontario.....	225,560	442,432	499,303	454,873
Region as % of Province...	(4.0)	(2.8)	(3.6)	(4.2)
NON-RESIDENTIAL				
Northeastern Ontario.....	7,016	8,630	16,350	20,235
Ontario.....	218,332	287,506	301,290	355,152
Region as % of Province...	(3.2)	(3.0)	(5.4)	(5.7)
TOTAL				
Northeastern Ontario.....	16,092	21,181	34,518	39,404
Ontario.....	443,892	729,938	800,593	810,025
Region as % of Province...	(3.6)	(2.9)	(4.3)	(4.9)

The activity in the construction field has been prompted by mining developments, the establishment of new industries and the consequent increase in need

for residential, commercial and institutional buildings. Some of the important developments which have sparked this activity have been the operation of new uranium mines in the Blind River-Elliot Lake area, the growth of the nickel-copper industry around Sudbury and of the iron and steel industry in Sault Ste. Marie.

Most of the building activity has taken place in the larger municipalities and their adjacent communities such as North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Timmins and the townsite of Elliot Lake.

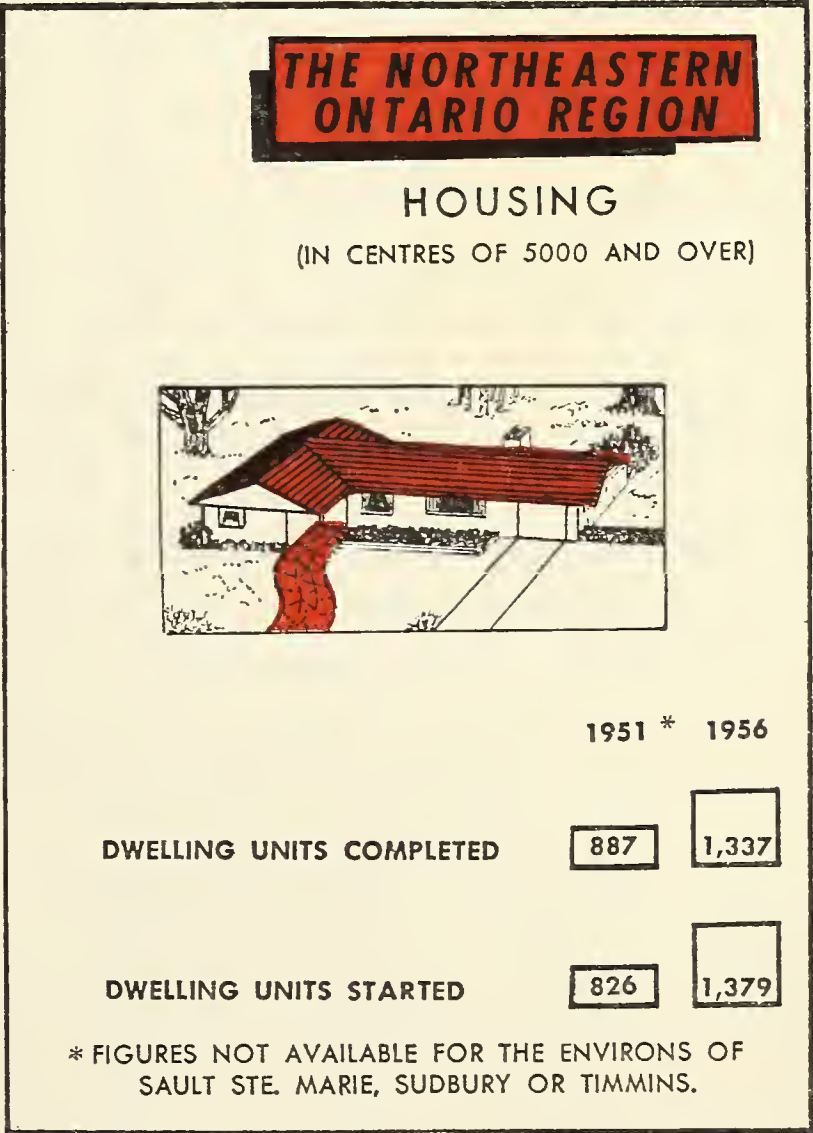
**DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1951 AND 1954 TO 1956
(Centres of 5,000 and Over)**

	1951	1954	1955	1956
Sault Ste. Marie (city).....	451	498	168	304
Suburban Area.....	*	*	87	73
North Bay (city).....	107	124	138	193
Sudbury (city).....	322	336	183	142
Suburban Area.....	*	*	559	584
Timmins (town).....	7	16	23	33
Suburban Area.....	*	*	*	8

*Not available.

The main characteristics of the dwelling units in the Region are similar to those found in any other section of the Province. The type of dwelling most common in June, 1951 was the single detached house—72 per cent of the 86,109 occupied dwellings were of this type, 21 per cent were apartments and flats and the remaining 7 per cent were mainly attached residences. In 1951, owner-occupied units comprised 64 per cent of the total, compared with 57 per cent in 1941. The four-roomed dwelling unit was the most popular, followed by units with five and six rooms. The principal exterior materials used in order of importance were wood, imitation siding and brick.

The state of repair in which homes are maintained has improved markedly over the decade from 1941 to 1951. In 1941, about one-third of all occupied dwellings was in need of major external repairs, while ten years later less than one-fifth required repairs of either an external or internal nature. This change reflects to some degree the trend toward higher levels of income.



Household equipment and facilities in use in the majority of homes in the Region are similar to those used generally throughout Ontario. In 1951, 72 per cent of occupied dwellings had an inside water supply and 85 per cent were connected to electric power lines. The principal heating fuel used was coal, followed by wood, oil and gas. For cooking, the Region's dwellings were equipped chiefly with coal ranges (52 per cent) or electric stoves (41 per cent). Seventy-six per cent of the homes contained powered washing machines, 63 per cent had refrigeration facilities and thirty-eight per cent, vacuum cleaners.

The standard living conveniences such as radios and telephones are to be found in most homes. Eighty-eight per cent of the dwellings had radios in 1951 and 56 per cent had telephones. The proportion of families possessing such consumer products increased rapidly between 1941 and 1951, and the evidence indicates that the increase has been more rapid since then. Television, for instance, is gaining in popularity in the Region and it is estimated that early in 1956, one-third of the dwelling units had television sets.

**SELECTED HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND CONVENIENCES IN OCCUPIED DWELLINGS,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO, 1941 AND 1951¹**

	1941	1951	Percentage Change 1951/1941
Total Occupied DwellingsNo.	70,982	86,109	21.3
%	(100)	(100)	
Electric LightingNo.	45,590	73,095	60.3
%	(64.2)	(84.9)	
Inside Running WaterNo.	39,150	62,289	59.1
%	(55.2)	(72.3)	
Refrigeration ²No.	28,080	54,344	93.5
%	(39.6)	(63.1)	
RadioNo.	51,230	75,680	47.7
%	(72.2)	(87.9)	
TelephoneNo.	21,480	47,990	123.4
%	(30.3)	(55.7)	

¹Figures for 1951 are taken from the Census of Canada, 1951, while those for 1941 are estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.
²Includes mechanical and ice.

In summary, it is apparent that construction activity, especially in the housing sector, has attained new high levels in the more populated and industrialized areas of the Region. More people now own their own homes and enjoy a greater number and variety of household facilities and conveniences than ever before.

Retail and Wholesale Trade

Consumer spending in Northeastern Ontario has increased enormously, particularly in recent years. The \$370 million of retail trade transacted in this Region during 1956 was nearly six times the \$64 million figure of 1930 and was 33 per cent above the 1951 level. It is estimated that retail sales in 1957 approached the \$380 million mark.

ESTIMATED RETAIL SALES, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1930, 1941, 1951 TO 1956

	1930	1941	1951	1952
(Millions of Dollars)				
Northeastern Ontario.....	64	102	279	300
Ontario.....	1,100	1,407	4,116	4,383
Northeastern Ontario as % of Ontario.....	(5.9)	(7.2)	(6.8)	(6.8)
	1953	1954	1955	1956
(Millions of Dollars)				
Northeastern Ontario.....	310	310	340	370
Ontario.....	4,616	4,634	5,115	5,499
Northeastern Ontario as % of Ontario...	(6.7)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(6.7)

In 1930, the Region's retail sales accounted for 6 per cent of the Provincial total, but since 1951, the proportion has risen to about 6.7 per cent. Food and beverages, the largest category of retail sales in the area, accounts for one-third of the total, while supplies and services for motor vehicles, the next largest group, makes up one-fourth of all retail sales.

In 1956, sales at wholesale level reached an estimated \$245 million, 41 per cent above the \$174 million in 1951 and four and one-half times the sales in 1941, valued at \$54 million. The 1951 Census revealed that 127 proprietors in the wholesale trade sector employed over 3,300 workers and paid out almost \$8 million in salaries and wages.



WHOLESALE TRADE, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951

District	Establishments	Amount	As % of Province	Working Proprietors	Employees	Payroll
	No.	(\$000's)	%	No.	No.	(\$000's)
Algoma.....	56	30,445.4	0.7	32	707	1,618.0
Cochrane.....	75	31,968.4	0.7	19	532	1,234.5
Manitoulin.....	7	2,259.2	0.1	..	21	45.8
Nipissing.....	64	25,408.2	0.6	26	524	1,193.1
Sudbury.....	68	53,904.0	1.2	32	872	2,145.1
Timiskaming.....	71	30,379.9	0.7	18	657	1,637.1
Total.....	341	174,365.1	4.0	127	3,313	7,873.6

Communications

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada and the Northern Telephone Company, Limited, both have large development programs under way in the Region. The "Bell" program includes the establishment of a microwave network. This 1,200-mile "skyway" not only brings network television to stations in North Bay, Sudbury and Timmins but also provides additional long distance telephone circuits between eastern and western Canada. During the summer of 1958 this network was extended to Sault Ste. Marie.

Also of major importance to the Region and to Canada as a whole is the construction of the Mid-Canada Early Warning Line. The Bell, as agent for the Trans-Canada Telephone System, has been responsible both for engineering and supervising the construction of this 3,000-mile detection and communication network. The project induced increased business activity in many parts of the Region as the thousands of tons of supplies and equipment necessary to support such a mammoth undertaking were shipped into the area.

Radio-telephone service has been another important phase of the Company's program in this area. During 1956, a radio-telephone hook-up was installed between Little Current and Killarney to provide three long distance circuits between these points. For the first time, this system provided telephone connections to four resort and fishing centres in the Georgian Bay area. Further, during the summer of 1957, radio channels were placed in operation to link three islands on Lake Nipissing with the North Bay exchange.

New automatic dial exchanges were opened in 1957 at North Bay, Trout Creek, Blind River, Algoma Mills, Levack and Elliot Lake. These represent part of the Bell Telephone Company's plans for the expansion and improvement of its service in this area.

The Northern Telephone Company, Limited, with some 30 exchanges in the Region, is also carrying out an expansion program of considerable magnitude. In 1957, the Company purchased the Algoma Central Telephone Company, Limited, which operates along the right of way of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway. In addition, it serves the Helen iron mine at Michipicoten and has exchanges at Jamestown, Hawk Junction and Searchmount. Substantial improvements have also been made in its communication system in other areas, including the conversion to dial of the Kapuskasing exchange in 1957.

The exchanges at Haileybury, New Liskeard and Englehart will be converted to dial this year. Buildings, centrally located, have already been erected in these three towns to house the new equipment. Plans have been prepared for the dial conversion of Jamestown in 1959 and extensive work will be carried out to augment communication facilities in the area between Hearst and Sault Ste. Marie. Furthermore, it is indicated that the Timmins exchange may be converted to dial late in the coming year and South Porcupine in 1960. This is in accordance with the Company's policy of replacing manual exchanges with dial service when present manual exchanges reach capacity.

The Ontario Northland Communications provides long distance telephone and general communications services in the territory extending from North Bay

to Moosonee, west to Flint Lake (90 miles west of Hearst) and east into north-western Quebec to Noranda and Ville-Marie. Modern communication is provided also to centres outside this area, for example, it is possible to dial direct to the larger communities in Canada and the United States.

The facilities of the Ontario Northland Communications include 36,000 miles of long distance telephone channels and 14,000 miles of teletype circuits. Gross revenues from these operations have increased from \$719,000 in 1947 to \$2,100,000 in 1957. The present investment in communications plant is approximately \$6,000,000 and it is expected that this investment will double during the next five years in order to meet the growing demand for communications services.

The growth in the facilities of press, radio and television continues to pace the Region's economic development. Daily papers are published in Timmins, Kirkland Lake, North Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie. In addition, thirteen weekly papers are published in the Region. Excellent radio coverage is supplied by eleven radio stations—one each at Kirkland Lake, North Bay and Blind River, two at Sault Ste. Marie, and three each at Sudbury and Timmins. Two of these stations, one at Sudbury and the other at Timmins, cater to French-speaking listeners. In addition, the CBC maintains low-power booster stations at Chapleau, Foleyet, Hornepayne, Jamestown and White River. The television medium is well represented in the Region by stations at North Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Elliot Lake, Timmins and Kapuskasing.

Districts and Municipalities

Algoma

The District of Algoma—19,320 square miles in area—has a predominantly urban population estimated at 90,000. Manufacturing, most of which is carried on in urban centres, is by far the most important industry. In 1955, the gross value of manufacturing production stood at \$147 million. Although noted for its production of iron and steel products, Algoma also makes an important contribution to the output of the pulp and paper industry in the Northeastern Region. About one-half of the manufacturing establishments produce wood products. In addition, the tourist industry is an important factor in the economy of the District. Superior Provincial Park and Mississagi Provincial Forest are the main attractions for travellers in this area. There is little farming in the District—only about five per cent of the labour force is engaged in agriculture.

The administrative centre of the District of Algoma is *Sault Ste. Marie*, which, with its adjacent suburbs, has an assessed population of over 54,000. A city of heavy industry, it is also a focal point for water, rail and road transportation. Excellent road and rail connections are provided by the Trans-Canada Highway (No. 17) and by both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway (the latter has its headquarters and southern terminus in the City) while a ferry service connects the City with the smaller centre of the same name across the border. Plans call for a bridge to be built between these two communities. In 1956, 5.4 million cargo tons were

handled by the port of Sault Ste. Marie. Bituminous coal and iron ore for use by the iron and steel industry form the bulk of the imported cargo, while large quantities of iron ore are also received from Canadian ports. Iron pig and bloom are the principal exports. The largest employer in the City is the Algoma Steel Corporation which also owns the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway. Newsprint, produced by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, absorbs the bulk of the pulpwood cut in Algoma's forests. Other plants produce veneer, structural steel, tar and gas. In 1955, the City's 55 manufacturing establishments produced goods valued at \$140 million.

Blind River and *Elliot Lake* have both grown rapidly in recent years as a result of the development of nearby uranium deposits, recognized as one of the foremost mineral discoveries of this century. Uranium valued at an estimated \$70 million was produced in the Blind River-Elliot Lake area in 1957, representing almost 90 per cent of Ontario's production of this metal. It is estimated that by the end of 1958 the value of the uranium produced in the area will reach a level of \$282 million per annum. Blind River, situated on the C.P.R. and Highway No. 17, has a population of 3,700. This represents an increase of over 47 per cent since 1951, more than double that for the Region and the Province. Elliot Lake, on Highway No. 108, was carved out of virgin forest in 1955. It has experienced mushroom growth and has a population of about 25,000. Thorium, a valuable by-product of uranium, is being extracted in a pilot plant operated by Rio Tinto-Dow, Limited, near the townsite.

Thessalon (1,700), situated about half-way between Sault Ste. Marie and Blind River, is on the C.P.R. and Highway No. 17. The industrial activity of the town is centred in the manufacture of wood products such as lumber and veneer.

Michipicoten (3,300) is an important mining area bordering on Lake Superior, some 115 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie. Served by a branch of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, the township also has a busy port—over one million cargo tons were handled by ships in foreign service in 1956. Bituminous coal, coke, gasoline and petroleum oils are the principal commodities unloaded from ships. Iron ore forms the greater part of the cargo loaded. *Jamestown* and *Wawa*, communities forming part of the township, are eight miles northeast of the port. A large sintering plant situated on the outskirts of these two localities processes iron ore extracted from the nearby Helen mine of the Algoma Ore Properties, Limited.

Cochrane

Cochrane, with an area of 52,237 square miles, is the largest district in Northeastern Ontario. It has a population of 88,000, two-thirds of whom live in urban communities. About one-quarter of the District's labour force is employed in mining and a further one-fifth in manufacturing. The mining, smelting and refining of gold and the production of pulp and paper are the mainstays of Cochrane's economy. Although in 1955 about half of the District's

98 manufacturing establishments were located in urban areas, these plants accounted for \$82 million of the District's \$90 million gross value of production.

The administrative centre of the District is the town of *Cochrane*, with a population of 3,800. The town is located in the midst of a rich agricultural area. It is served by both the Canadian National Railways and the Ontario Northland Railway. The manufacturing plants of the town are engaged primarily in the production of wood products.

Timmins, with a population of 28,000, is the largest town in the District. It forms the hub of the well-known "Porcupine" gold mining area. Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines is its largest employer. In 1955, the 24 manufacturing establishments located in the town produced goods valued at \$5 million. The products ranged from lumber to diamond drill equipment, machine parts and steel grinding balls. Timmins is located on Highway No. 101 and is a terminus of one branch of the Ontario Northland Railway.

West of the community of Cochrane are the towns of *Kapuskasing* and *Hearst* with populations of 5,800 and 2,200, respectively. These two centres are connected by both Highway No. 11 and the C.N.R. The major manufacturer at Kapuskasing is the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, which produces newsprint and sulphite pulp. Part of this pulp is supplied to the nearby Kimberly-Clark mill for the production of bulk tissue. In 1955, Hearst had six manufacturing establishments, primarily concerned with the production of wood products. It is the northern terminus of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway. Midway between Cochrane and Kapuskasing, at *Smooth Rock Falls* (1,100), the Abitibi Power and Paper Company operates a mill for the production of bleached sulphite pulp. This Company also has a pulp and paper mill at *Iroquois Falls* (1,500), 35 miles southeast of Cochrane. It is served by a branch line of the O.N.R. *Matheson*, located 20 miles southeast of Iroquois Falls, is the heart of Ontario's only asbestos producing area. It has a population of 800.

Manitoulin

The Manitoulin District embraces an area of 1,588 square miles. Its population of 11,000 is predominantly rural, agriculture being the main economic activity. In 1955, all but 8 of the 28 manufacturing establishments—mainly sawmills—were located in rural areas. In aggregate, the gross value of production amounted to about \$1 million. Manitoulin Island, which makes up the bulk of the District, attracts thousands of visitors every year.

Gore Bay (700) is the administrative centre of the District. The two leading enterprises are the woods division of the Ontario Paper Company and the turkey eviscerating plant of the Manitoulin Turkey Growers' Corporation. The only rail connection between the Island and the mainland is at the busy port of *Little Current* (1,600). In 1956 the harbour handled almost one million cargo tons of goods—imports of bituminous coal and exports of quartzite, pulpwood and iron ore made up the bulk of the freight. Several manufacturing firms associated with the lumber industry are located in the town.

Nipissing

The economy of the Nipissing District is based mainly on forestry, light manufacturing and tourism, but recently there have been mining developments on the islands in Lake Nipissing. Covering an area of 7,560 square miles, the District has a largely urban population of 64,000. In 1955, the 93 manufacturing establishments produced goods valued at \$24 million. Although more than one-half of these enterprises were located in rural areas, those in urban areas accounted for nearly two-thirds of the gross value of output. Many of the establishments manufacture wood products. The tourist industry is important in Nipissing, which contains more tourist establishments than any other district in Northeastern Ontario. Algonquin Park, Lake Nipissing and Timagami Lake are the principal recreation areas.

North Bay (22,000), an important distribution point and light manufacturing area, is the administrative centre for the District. Transportation facilities are made available by the two transcontinental railways and the Ontario Northland Railway, which has its southern terminus in the City. Furthermore, it is at a junction of highways No. 17 and No. 11. The municipality's 28 manufacturing establishments produced goods valued at more than \$5 million in 1955. Diamond drills and rock cutting tools are two of the more important commodities produced, although the local wood products industry also provides a variety of high quality goods. Recently, a \$6 million plant was built in the community by the Johns-Manville Company for the production of insulating board. A dynamite plant has been opened by the Dupont Company of Canada in the township of *West Ferris*, while the lumber industry is important in the township of *Widdifield*. Both municipalities are adjacent to North Bay.

Industry in most of the other communities is based primarily on the forests of the District. In *Sturgeon Falls* (5,800), the Abitibi Power and Paper Company operates a pulp and paper mill. A lumber mill (a subsidiary of the International Nickel Company) is located at nearby *Cache Bay*. Railway connections for both communities are provided by the C.P.R. The town of *Mattawa* (3,000), located some 50 miles east of North Bay on Highway No. 17, produces wood products such as veneer and plywood.

Sudbury

About one-third of the people in Northeastern Ontario live in the Sudbury District, where the population numbers some 157,000. The District, encompassing an area of 18,058 square miles, is renowned for the mining, smelting and refining of both nickel and copper. Over one-quarter of the labour force is engaged in mining and about one-fifth in manufacturing. Manufacturing establishments, aggregating 142 in 1955, turned out goods valued at \$349 million.

The city of *Sudbury*—located in one of Canada's major mining areas—is Ontario's tenth largest city. Three-quarters of its labour force is employed in the mines and smelters of the Sudbury basin—the most important source of nickel in the free world. The International Nickel Company of Canada,

Limited, one of the world's giant mining corporations, contributes heavily to the economic welfare of the local area. Many of the City's industries are engaged in processing the products of the Region's mines and forests. Among the secondary commodities are creosote—manufactured by the Dominion Tar and Chemical Company, and explosives—produced by Canadian Industries, Limited. The gross value of production for the manufacturing plants in the City in 1955 amounted to \$13 million. Both C.N.R. and C.P.R. tracks enter Sudbury, which is also located at the junction of Highways No. 17 and No. 69. The population of Sudbury and its adjacent suburbs is approximately 99,000.

The International Nickel Company operates plants in *Coniston* and *Copper Cliff*, both suburban communities of Sudbury. In addition, chemicals are produced in the latter suburb by Canadian Industries, Limited. The population of Coniston is 2,500 and that of Copper Cliff, 3,700.

Espanola, on the C.P.R. and Highway No. 68, is the home of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company, which manufactures wood pulp and a variety of paper goods. *Chapleau*, northwest of Sudbury on the C.P.R. main line, has a population of 3,500. Diesel shops of the C.P.R. are located in the township as well as several establishments which manufacture wood products, including mining timbers and ties. Chapleau can be reached from the south by Highway No. 129 through the Mississagi Provincial Forest. *Falconbridge Township* (1,300) is noted in particular for the extensive operations carried out by Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited—Canada's second largest producer of nickel.

Timiskaming

Timiskaming—comprising an area of 5,896 square miles—has a predominantly urban population of about 50,000. Mining, the District's main economic activity, absorbs over one-quarter of the labour force. Manufacturing in 1955 was carried on in some 90 establishments, most of which were situated in rural areas. However, plants located in urban areas recorded a gross value of production amounting to \$8.5 million compared with \$5.3 million for those in the rural areas. About one-half of all establishments were engaged in the manufacture of wood products. In Timiskaming more land is devoted to agriculture than in any other district in the Region, but the proportion of its labour force occupied in this industry is much lower than in Manitoulin.

Haileybury, with a population of 2,500, is the administrative centre for Timiskaming. Secondary manufacturing which caters to the needs of the mining industry is significant. Diamond drill equipment is the principal product. The largest town is *New Liskeard* (4,400). Its more important manufacturing establishments are an iron works producing mining equipment and foundry products, and a lumber firm. The gross value of manufacturing production in 1955 amounted to \$7 million. *Cobalt* (2,200) is an important mining centre for cobalt and silver. The products of its manufacturing industries include metal castings and caskets. All three towns are located on Highway No. 11 and have rail facilities provided by the Ontario Northland Railway.

Conclusion

In this Survey we have endeavoured to outline the major factors in Northeastern Ontario's economic development. Our findings reveal that the Region's economy is advancing rapidly on a broad front and that it is becoming more diversified with the rise of the manufacturing, construction and service industries. The forward surge in the Region's growth has been especially marked in the last decade and a half. Although world-wide conditions have recently necessitated adjustments in some production levels, we are confident that these represent but a transient phase and that growth will be resumed.

Based primarily on rich mineral and forest resources, unexcelled facilities for vacationing and the growth of manufacturing, the economic potential of the area is almost unlimited. The known reserves of minerals are sufficient to support continuing high levels of output for many years—to say nothing of the immense deposits as yet undiscovered, which the future will unfold. In the field of forest management, progress has been made in implementing a policy of sustained yield. This Ontario Government program—designed to preserve and augment our vast forest resources for future generations—will better ensure the perpetuation of this vital sector of Northeastern Ontario's economy. A growing North American population will continue to require expanded and improved tourist facilities and other services.

Most indices show rising levels of industrial output although adjustments in some sectors of economic activity have resulted in temporary cutbacks in production. Personal income per capita has been increasing at a rate which compares favourably with that for the Province, while consumer expenditures in the Region have followed a similar trend. Construction activity—prompted by mining developments, the location of new industries and the increased need for residential, commercial and institutional buildings—has continued to set new records. Home ownership has increased and more people possess a greater variety of modern household facilities and equipment than ever before. We are confident that even greater progress both in industrial achievement and community development lie ahead for the people of Northeastern Ontario.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

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POPULATION OF THE NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
CENSUS YEARS, 1901 TO 1956

DISTRICTS	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1956	% Change	
								1956/01	1956/51
Algoma.....	25,273	40,962	43,695	46,444	52,002	64,496	82,059	224.7	27.2
Cochrane.....	.....	12,236	26,293	58,033	80,730	83,850	86,768	609.1 ¹	3.5
Manitoulin.....	11,828	11,324	10,468	10,734	10,841	11,214	11,060	-6.5	-1.4
Nipissing.....	17,306	28,066	34,541	41,207	43,315	50,517	60,452	249.3	19.7
Sudbury.....	16,103	29,778	43,029	58,251	80,815	109,590	141,975	781.7	29.6
Timiskaming.....	1,252	26,592	26,657	37,043	50,604	50,016	50,264	3,914.7	0.5
Total, Northeastern Ontario.....	71,762	148,958	184,683	251,712	318,307	369,683	432,578	502.8	17.0
Total, Ontario....	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662	3,431,683	3,787,655	4,597,542	5,404,933	147.6	17.6
Northeastern Ontario									
% of Ontario...	3.3%	5.9%	6.3%	7.3%	8.4%	8.0%	8.0%		

¹Change 1956/1911.

POPULATION OF THE NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
CENSUS YEARS, 1901 TO 1956, INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1956	% Change	
								1956/01 ¹	1956/51
ALGOMA									
Blind River.....	....	2,558	1,843	2,805	2,619	2,512	3,633	42.0	44.6
Bruce Mines.....	....	689	477	473	362	370	451	-34.5	21.9
Hilton Beach.....	....	....	....	214	182	206	145	-32.2	-29.6
Nesterville.....	....	....	....	180	209	112	116	-35.6	3.6
Sault Ste. Marie.....	7,169	10,984	21,092	23,082	25,794	32,452	37,329	420.7	15.0
Thessalon.....	1,205	1,945	1,651	1,632	1,316	1,595	1,716	42.4	7.6
COCHRANE									
Cochrane.....	....	1,715	2,655	3,963	2,844	3,401	3,695	115.5	8.6
Hearst.....	....	....	....	751	995	1,723	2,214	194.8	28.5
Iroquois Falls.....	....	....	1,178	1,476	1,302	1,342	1,478	25.5	10.1
Kapuskasing.....	....	....	926	3,819	3,431	4,687	5,463	490.0	16.6
Matheson.....	....	....	305	383	339	675	758	148.5	12.3
Smooth Rock Falls.....	....	....	....	879	953	1,102	1,104	25.6	0.2
Timmins.....	....	....	3,843	14,200	28,790	27,743	27,551	616.9	-0.7
MANITOULIN									
Gore Bay.....	723	703	635	672	702	752	731	1.1	-2.8
Little Current.....	728	1,208	923	1,101	1,088	1,397	1,514	108.0	8.4
NIPISSING									
Bonfield.....	403	484	421	493	497	570	609	51.1	6.8
Cache Bay.....	....	889	926	1,151	1,004	845	894	0.6	5.8
Mattawa.....	1,400	1,524	1,462	1,631	1,971	3,097	3,208	129.1	3.6
North Bay.....	2,530	7,737	10,692	15,528	15,599	17,944	21,020	730.8	17.1
Sturgeon Falls.....	1,418	2,199	4,125	4,234	4,576	4,962	5,874	314.2	18.4
SUDBURY									
Capreol.....	....	....	1,287	1,684	1,641	2,002	2,394	86.0	19.6
Chelmsford.....	....	550	561	725	905	1,210	2,142	289.5	77.0
Coniston.....	....	....	....	....	2,245	2,292	2,478	10.4	8.1
Copper Cliff.....	2,500	3,082	2,597	3,173	3,732	3,974	3,801	52.0	-4.4
Frood Mines.....	....	....	....	173	70	109	124	-28.3	13.8
Levack.....	....	....	....	....	895	1,833	2,929	227.3	59.8
Lively.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,840	....	....
Massey.....	....	864	632	643	752	937	1,068	23.6	14.0
Sudbury.....	2,027	4,150	8,621	18,518	32,203	42,410	46,482	2,193.1	9.6
Webbwood.....	....	657	567	451	415	467	500	-23.9	7.1
TIMISKAMING									
Charlton.....	....	....	405	225	210	169	159	-60.7	-5.9
Cobalt.....	....	5,638	4,449	3,885	2,376	2,230	2,367	-58.0	6.1
Englehart.....	....	670	759	1,210	1,262	1,585	1,705	154.5	7.6
Haileybury.....	....	3,874	3,743	2,813	2,268	2,346	2,654	-31.5	13.1
Latchford.....	....	428	227	469	587	504	508	18.7	0.8
New Liskeard.....	....	2,108	2,268	2,880	3,019	4,215	4,619	119.1	9.6
Thornloe.....	....	....	141	144	145	180	189	34.0	5.0

¹Or earliest year given.

Note.—Population figures for any given year are based on the areas of the cities, towns and villages as incorporated at that date. In many cases, figures for earlier years would not correspond with the 1951 and 1956 areas due to later annexations. As only incorporated cities, towns and villages are covered by this table, some of the municipalities may have had, in the dates shown blank, a population which would be included with the data for the townships containing the municipality.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1945, AND 1953 TO 1956**

	Births		Marriages		Deaths	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
1945						
Algoma	1,272	23.1	338	6.1	467	8.5
Cochrane	2,064	24.4	466	5.5	566	6.7
Manitoulin	284	24.8	56	4.9	107	9.3
Nipissing	1,112	24.3	335	7.3	434	9.5
Sudbury	2,524	29.5	665	7.8	636	7.4
Timiskaming	1,052	19.7	257	4.8	331	6.2
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region	8,308	24.7	2,117	6.3	2,541	7.6
1953						
Algoma	2,301	30.3	657	8.7	628	8.3
Cochrane	2,740	32.6	732	8.7	683	8.1
Manitoulin	313	27.1	79	6.8	103	8.9
Nipissing	1,686	31.6	555	10.4	464	8.7
Sudbury	4,402	37.4	1,155	9.8	769	6.5
Timiskaming	1,502	29.9	415	8.3	406	8.1
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region	12,944	33.0	3,593	9.1	3,053	7.8
1954						
Algoma	2,218	30.9	557	7.8	581	8.1
Cochrane	2,792	31.7	654	7.4	584	6.6
Manitoulin	332	28.9	69	6.0	101	8.8
Nipissing	1,835	33.6	549	10.0	459	8.4
Sudbury	4,791	38.6	1,119	9.0	826	6.7
Timiskaming	1,458	29.2	402	8.0	358	7.2
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region	13,426	33.6	3,350	8.4	2,909	7.3
1955						
Algoma	2,277	31.2	638	8.7	577	7.9
Cochrane	2,765	31.9	650	7.5	594	6.9
Manitoulin	315	27.2	86	7.4	100	8.6
Nipissing	1,900	33.9	547	9.8	469	8.4
Sudbury	4,671	35.7	1,002	7.7	771	5.9
Timiskaming	1,530	30.9	362	7.3	416	8.4
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region	13,458	33.0	3,285	8.1	2,927	7.2
1956						
Algoma	2,547	31.0	741	9.0	641	7.8
Cochrane	2,785	32.1	706	8.1	609	7.0
Manitoulin	303	28.6	85	7.7	121	10.9
Nipissing	1,967	32.5	542	9.0	455	7.5
Sudbury	4,981	35.1	1,191	8.4	852	6.0
Timiskaming	1,460	29.0	402	8.0	437	8.7
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region	14,043	32.5	3,667	8.5	3,115	7.2

Note.—The population figure used in calculating the rate per 1,000 Births, Marriages and Deaths is an estimated figure. 1956 figures are tentative.

IMMIGRANT POPULATION, SHOWING DATES OF ARRIVAL, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951

		Dates of Arrival						
	Total	Before 1911	1911 to 1920	1921 to 1930	1931 to 1940	1941 to 1945	1946 to 1951 ¹	Percent of Ont.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Algoma	9,873	2,102	2,160	2,377	498	230	2,506	1.2
Cochrane	11,872	1,584	2,006	4,713	947	170	2,452	1.2
Manitoulin	352	100	83	73	27	10	59	0.1
Nipissing	3,820	1,050	845	715	210	111	889	0.4
Sudbury	14,655	2,087	2,357	4,594	1,057	262	4,298	2.0
Timiskaming	7,344	1,333	1,171	2,303	493	125	1,919	0.9
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region . . .	47,916	8,256	8,622	14,775	3,232	908	12,123	5.8

¹First 5 months, 1951.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956

	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70 +	Median Age
AlgomaNo.	82,059	10,661	9,186	6,984	6,172	6,570	13,385	11,097	7,911	5,169	1,930	2,994	26.1
%	(100.0)	(13.0)	(11.2)	(8.5)	(7.5)	(8.0)	(16.3)	(13.5)	(9.6)	(6.3)	(2.4)	(3.7)	
CochraneNo.	86,768	11,792	10,867	8,856	7,328	6,089	12,854	10,316	8,820	5,892	1,779	2,175	23.7
%	(100.0)	(13.6)	(12.5)	(10.2)	(8.4)	(7.0)	(14.8)	(11.9)	(10.2)	(6.8)	(2.1)	(2.5)	
ManitoulinNo.	11,060	1,336	1,349	1,207	1,012	663	1,187	1,182	1,208	898	347	671	24.7
%	(100.0)	(12.1)	(12.2)	(10.9)	(9.2)	(6.0)	(10.7)	(10.7)	(10.9)	(8.1)	(3.1)	(6.1)	
NipissingNo.	60,452	8,411	7,506	6,100	5,142	4,676	8,592	7,248	5,146	3,930	1,514	2,187	23.3
%	(100.0)	(13.9)	(12.4)	(10.1)	(8.5)	(7.8)	(14.2)	(12.0)	(8.5)	(6.5)	(2.5)	(3.6)	
SudburyNo.	141,975	21,533	17,764	13,381	10,763	10,843	24,485	19,165	12,097	6,943	2,152	2,849	23.5
%	(100.0)	(15.2)	(12.5)	(9.4)	(7.6)	(7.6)	(17.3)	(13.5)	(8.5)	(4.9)	(1.5)	(2.0)	
TimiskamingNo.	50,264	6,366	6,254	5,118	4,310	3,319	6,340	6,575	5,130	3,451	1,298	2,103	24.6
%	(100.0)	(12.7)	(12.4)	(10.2)	(8.6)	(6.6)	(12.6)	(13.1)	(10.2)	(6.9)	(2.6)	(4.2)	
Total, Northeastern Ont. RegionNo.	432,578	60,099	52,926	41,646	34,727	32,160	66,843	55,583	40,312	26,283	9,020	12,979	24.2
%	(100.0)	(13.9)	(12.2)	(9.6)	(8.0)	(7.4)	(15.5)	(12.9)	(9.3)	(6.1)	(2.1)	(3.0)	

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956 CENTRES OF 10,000 AND OVER

	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70 +	Median Age
North BayNo.	21,020	2,487	2,173	1,725	1,678	1,685	3,213	2,825	2,015	1,626	657	936	27.4
%	(100.0)	(11.8)	(10.3)	(8.2)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(15.3)	(13.5)	(9.6)	(7.7)	(3.1)	(4.5)	
Sault Ste. MarieNo.	37,329	4,518	3,974	3,165	2,762	2,839	5,902	5,381	3,732	2,558	1,015	1,483	27.4
%	(100.0)	(12.1)	(10.6)	(8.5)	(7.4)	(7.6)	(15.8)	(14.4)	(10.0)	(6.9)	(2.7)	(4.0)	
SudburyNo.	46,482	5,927	4,558	3,767	3,638	4,204	8,554	6,667	4,699	2,649	788	1,031	26.3
%	(100.0)	(12.8)	(9.8)	(8.1)	(7.8)	(9.1)	(18.4)	(14.3)	(10.1)	(5.7)	(1.7)	(2.2)	
TimminsNo.	27,551	3,461	3,312	2,731	2,300	1,775	4,122	3,691	2,885	1,893	619	762	25.5
%	(100.0)	(12.6)	(12.0)	(9.9)	(8.3)	(6.4)	(15.0)	(13.4)	(10.5)	(6.9)	(2.2)	(2.8)	

POPULATION BY SEX, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1956

	Total Population		MALE				FEMALE				Males to 100 Females	Males to 100 Females
	1951	1956	1951		1956		1951		1956		1951	1956
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Algoma.....	64,496	82,059	34,536	53.5	45,251	55.1	29,960	46.5	36,808	44.9	115	123
Cochrane.....	83,850	86,768	45,360	54.1	46,463	53.5	38,490	45.9	40,305	46.5	118	118
Manitoulin.....	11,214	11,060	5,857	52.2	5,725	51.8	5,357	47.8	5,335	48.2	109	107
Nipissing.....	50,517	60,452	25,952	51.4	31,163	51.5	24,565	48.6	29,289	48.5	106	106
Sudbury.....	109,590	141,975	59,376	54.2	75,240	53.0	50,214	45.8	66,735	47.0	118	113
Timiskaming....	50,016	50,264	26,154	52.3	26,213	52.2	23,862	47.7	24,051	47.8	110	109
Total, Northeastern												
Ont. Region..	369,683	432,578	197,235	53.4	230,055	53.2	172,448	46.6	202,523	46.8	114	114

RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1956

		1951			1956			Percentage Change 1956/1951	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%
Algoma.....	No.	64,496	26,748	37,748	82,059	21,695	60,364	-19.9	60.0
	%	(100.0)	(41.5)	(58.5)	(100.0)	(26.4)	(73.6)		
Cochrane.....	No.	83,850	33,680	50,170	86,768	29,458	57,310	-12.5	14.2
	%	(100.0)	(40.2)	(59.8)	(100.0)	(34.0)	(66.0)		
Manitoulin...	No.	11,214	9,817	1,397	11,060	9,546	1,514	-2.8	8.4
	%	(100.0)	(87.5)	(12.5)	(100.0)	(86.3)	(13.7)		
Nipissing.....	No.	50,517	23,120	27,397	60,452	24,332	36,120	5.2	31.8
	%	(100.0)	(45.8)	(54.2)	(100.0)	(40.3)	(59.7)		
Sudbury.....	No.	109,590	40,385	69,205	141,975	29,160	112,815	-28.8	63.0
	%	(100.0)	(36.9)	(63.1)	(100.0)	(20.5)	(79.5)		
Timiskaming	No.	50,016	20,414	29,602	50,264	20,128	30,136	-1.4	1.8
	%	(100.0)	(40.8)	(59.2)	(100.0)	(40.0)	(60.0)		
Total, Northeastern									
Ontario Region	No.	369,683	154,164	215,519	432,578	134,319	298,259	-12.9	38.4
	%	(100.0)	(41.7)	(58.3)	(100.0)	(31.1)	(68.9)		

DETAILED RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956

	Total Population	Rural			Total	Urban			
		Total	Farm	Non-Farm		30,000 to 99,999	10,000 to 29,999	2,500 to 9,999	1,000 to 2,499
		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
Algoma.....	82,059	21,695	4,399	17,296	60,364	50,704	....	6,382	3,278
Cochrane.....	86,768	29,458	10,028	19,430	57,310	39,234	....	12,041	6,035
Manitoulin.....	11,060	9,546	4,637	4,909	1,514	....	....	....	1,514
Nipissing.....	60,452	24,332	7,012	17,320	36,120	....	21,020	13,030	2,070
Sudbury.....	141,975	29,160	7,112	22,048	112,815	95,582	....	10,706	6,527
Timiskaming.....	50,264	20,128	7,799	12,329	30,136	....	15,203	7,273	7,660
Total, Northeastern									
Ontario Region.	432,578	134,319	40,987	93,332	298,259	185,520	36,223	49,432	27,084

**POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
JUNE 1, 1951**

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Divorced</u>
Algoma	No.	64,496	32,822	28,760	2,785	129
	%	(100)	(50.9)	(44.6)	(4.3)	(0.2)
Cochrane	No.	83,850	45,368	36,143	2,270	69
	%	(100)	(54.1)	(43.1)	(2.7)	(0.1)
Manitoulin	No.	11,214	5,967	4,713	525	9
	%	(100)	(53.2)	(42.0)	(4.7)	(0.1)
Nipissing	No.	50,517	27,241	21,372	1,862	42
	%	(100)	(53.9)	(42.3)	(3.7)	(0.1)
Sudbury	No.	109,590	58,063	48,323	3,086	118
	%	(100)	(53.0)	(44.1)	(2.8)	(0.1)
Timiskaming	No.	50,016	25,833	22,220	1,875	88
	%	(100)	(51.7)	(44.4)	(3.7)	(0.2)
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region . .	No.	369,683	195,294	161,531	12,403	455
	%	(100)	(52.8)	(43.7)	(3.4)	(0.1)

**POPULATION BY OFFICIAL LANGUAGES, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
JUNE 1, 1951**

		<u>Total Population</u>	<u>English only</u>	<u>French only</u>	<u>English and French</u>	<u>Neither English nor French</u>
Algoma	No.	64,496	55,779	912	7,011	794
	%	(100)	(86.5)	(1.4)	(10.9)	(1.2)
Cochrane	No.	83,850	41,973	13,061	27,606	1,210
	%	(100)	(50.1)	(15.6)	(32.9)	(1.4)
Manitoulin	No.	11,214	10,491	14	184	525
	%	(100)	(93.6)	(0.1)	(1.6)	(4.7)
Nipissing	No.	50,517	27,022	6,827	16,502	166
	%	(100)	(53.5)	(13.5)	(32.7)	(0.3)
Sudbury	No.	109,590	64,365	8,147	35,658	1,420
	%	(100)	(58.8)	(7.4)	(32.5)	(1.3)
Timiskaming	No.	50,016	35,945	2,641	10,829	601
	%	(100)	(71.8)	(5.3)	(21.7)	(1.2)
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region . .	No.	369,683	235,575	31,602	97,790	4,716
	%	(100)	(63.7)	(8.5)	(26.5)	(1.3)

**POPULATION BY OFFICIAL LANGUAGES, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
JUNE 1, 1951
CENTRES OF 10,000 AND OVER**

		<u>Total Population</u>	<u>English only</u>	<u>French only</u>	<u>English and French</u>	<u>Neither English nor French</u>
North Bay	No.	17,944	13,406	141	4,356	41
	%	(100)	(74.7)	(0.8)	(24.3)	(0.2)
Sault Ste. Marie . . .	No.	32,452	29,443	69	2,543	397
	%	(100)	(90.8)	(0.2)	(7.8)	(1.2)
Sudbury	No.	42,410	25,468	1,811	14,589	542
	%	(100)	(60.0)	(4.3)	(34.4)	(1.3)
Timmins	No.	27,743	15,682	1,516	10,278	267
	%	(100)	(56.4)	(5.5)	(37.1)	(1.0)

NUMBER OF FAMILIES, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951

	<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>No. of Persons in Families</u>	<u>Average Number of Persons per Family</u>
Algoma	14,832	55,021	3.7
Cochrane	18,143	72,776	4.0
Manitoulin	2,512	9,919	3.9
Nipissing	11,160	45,015	4.0
Sudbury	24,248	95,203	3.9
Timiskaming	11,482	44,103	3.8
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region.	82,377	322,037	3.9

**FAMILIES, TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
JUNE 1, 1951**

	<u>Total Families</u>	<u>Rural</u>			<u>Urban</u>	
		<u>Total Rural</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Non- Farm</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Algoma	14,832	5,523	1,422	4,101	9,309	62.8
Cochrane	18,143	6,206	2,087	4,119	11,937	65.8
Manitoulin	2,512	2,171	1,027	1,144	341	13.6
Nipissing	11,160	4,562	1,513	3,049	6,598	59.1
Sudbury	24,248	8,115	1,845	6,270	16,133	66.5
Timiskaming	11,482	4,275	1,587	2,688	7,207	62.8
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region	82,377	30,852	9,481	21,371	51,525	62.5

POPULATION, 14 YEARS AND OVER, IN AND NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 2, 1951

	POPULATION 14 YEARS AND OVER	LABOUR FORCE					NOT IN LABOUR FORCE				
		Total		Number Working	With Jobs but not Working	No Jobs & Seeking Work	Total	Keeping House	At School	Retired or Voluntarily Idle	Other ²
		No.	% of 14+								
Algoma.....	45,283	24,969	55.1	24,389	322	258	20,314	14,063	3,095	1,581	1,575
Cochrane.....	55,925	30,855	55.2	30,016	330	509	25,070	17,572	4,280	1,569	1,649
Manitoulin.....	7,539	3,730	49.5	3,684	15	31	3,809	2,321	556	360	572
Nipissing.....	33,721	17,360	51.5	16,969	101	290	16,361	10,964	2,808	1,569	1,020
Sudbury.....	73,529	40,395	54.9	39,495	408	492	33,134	23,183	5,474	2,148	2,329
Timiskaming.....	33,684	17,936	53.2	17,579	170	187	15,748	11,077	2,699	1,065	907
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region..	249,681	135,245 ¹	54.2	132,132	1,346	1,767 ¹	114,436	79,180	18,912	8,292	8,052

¹Includes 277 of the provincial total of 2,610 persons who had never worked and were looking for work.

²Includes "Indians on reservations," those "Permanently Unable to Work," and "Others".

LABOUR FORCE, BY OCCUPATION GROUPS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951

		Total All Occupations ¹	Propri- etary & Mana- gerial	Profes- sional	Clerical	Agricul- tural	Other Pri- mary	Manu- factur- ing & Mech- anical	Con- struc- tion	Trans- porta- tion & Com- munica- tions	Com- mer- cial & Finan- cial	Service ²	Labour- ers ³	Not Stated
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Algoma.....	No.	24,921	1,587	1,437	1,806	1,378	1,622	5,334	1,472	2,919	1,090	2,129	3,838	309
	%	(100.0)	(6.4)	(5.8)	(7.2)	(5.5)	(6.5)	(21.5)	(5.9)	(11.7)	(4.4)	(8.5)	(15.4)	(1.2)
Cochrane....	No.	30,793	1,937	1,914	1,936	1,915	7,972	4,267	1,491	2,615	1,344	2,508	2,424	470
	%	(100.0)	(6.3)	(6.2)	(6.3)	(6.2)	(25.9)	(13.9)	(4.8)	(8.5)	(4.4)	(8.1)	(7.9)	(1.5)
Manitoulin ..	No.	3,722	291	170	95	1,168	385	337	178	363	127	316	241	51
	%	(100.0)	(7.8)	(4.6)	(2.6)	(31.3)	(10.3)	(9.1)	(4.8)	(9.7)	(3.4)	(8.5)	(6.5)	(1.4)
Nipissing....	No.	17,293	1,502	1,101	1,478	1,532	729	2,113	1,371	2,500	996	1,701	1,988	282
	%	(100.0)	(8.7)	(6.4)	(8.5)	(8.9)	(4.2)	(12.2)	(7.9)	(14.5)	(5.8)	(9.8)	(11.5)	(1.6)
Sudbury.....	No.	40,326	2,225	2,443	2,532	1,557	9,370	6,281	2,952	3,882	1,876	3,374	3,275	559
	%	(100.0)	(5.5)	(6.1)	(6.3)	(3.9)	(23.1)	(15.6)	(7.3)	(9.6)	(4.7)	(8.4)	(8.1)	(1.4)
Timiskaming.	No.	17,913	1,466	1,268	1,277	1,823	4,278	2,037	890	1,464	952	1,499	872	87
	%	(100.0)	(8.2)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(10.2)	(23.8)	(11.3)	(5.0)	(8.2)	(5.3)	(8.4)	(4.9)	(0.5)
Total Northeastern Ontario Region	No.	134,968	9,008	8,333	9,124	9,373	24,356	20,369	8,354	13,743	6,385	11,527	12,638	1,758
	%	(100.0)	(6.7)	(6.2)	(6.8)	(6.9)	(18.0)	(15.1)	(6.2)	(10.2)	(4.7)	(8.5)	(9.4)	(1.3)
Total, Ontario	No.	1,884,941	155,861	137,996	246,581	203,368	38,764	401,116	106,534	138,783	129,452	180,121	127,422	18,943
N.E. Ontario as % of Ontario..		7.2%	5.8%	6.0%	3.7%	4.6%	62.8%	5.1%	7.8%	9.9%	4.9%	6.4%	9.9%	9.3%

¹Does not include 277 persons in the regional labour force and 2,610 persons in the Ontario labour force who had never worked but were looking for work.

²Includes "Protective" and "Other" services but excludes "Professional" service.

³Labourers in all industries except agriculture, fishing, logging, and mining are included in this group.

Note.—Occupation groups refer to the type of work done by workers as contrasted with the industry in which they work, shown in the following table. The occupation group, Manufacturing and Mechanical, includes only persons following occupations in which they were directly engaged in the process of manufacture or repair, and all persons were so classified irrespective of whether they were employed by manufacturing firms or by mining, construction or transportation companies. On the other hand, the industry group, Manufacturing, includes all persons employed by manufacturing firms whether they were engaged in the processes of production, the sale or transport of the product, or in clerical or other occupations associated with the industry.

LABOUR FORCE, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951

	Total Labour Force ¹	Agri- cul- ture	Forestry and Logging	Fish. and Trap.	Mining	Manu- factur- ing	Utilities	Cons- truc- tion	Trans- porta- tion ²	Trade	Finance	Service	Not Stated ³
AlgomaNo.	24,921	1,354	1,558	127	733	9,800	295	1,607	2,768	2,506	297	3,597	279
%	(100.0)	(5.4)	(6.3)	(0.5)	(2.9)	(39.4)	(1.2)	(6.4)	(11.1)	(10.1)	(1.2)	(14.4)	(1.1)
CochraneNo.	30,793	1,880	3,805	38	7,445	5,924	553	1,325	1,818	2,997	354	4,177	477
%	(100.0)	(6.1)	(12.4)	(0.1)	(24.2)	(19.2)	(1.8)	(4.3)	(5.9)	(9.7)	(1.2)	(13.6)	(1.5)
ManitoulinNo.	3,722	1,167	321	100	105	347	78	259	330	308	27	625	55
%	(100.0)	(31.3)	(8.6)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(9.3)	(2.1)	(7.0)	(8.9)	(8.3)	(0.7)	(16.8)	(1.5)
NipissingNo.	17,293	1,518	1,013	24	171	3,272	566	1,877	2,818	2,174	276	3,319	265
%	(100.0)	(8.8)	(5.9)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(18.8)	(3.3)	(10.9)	(16.3)	(12.6)	(1.6)	(19.2)	(1.5)
SudburyNo.	40,326	1,529	2,140	65	11,134	8,146	362	2,923	3,505	3,851	537	5,634	500
%	(100.0)	(3.8)	(5.3)	(0.2)	(27.6)	(20.2)	(0.9)	(7.2)	(8.7)	(9.6)	(1.3)	(14.0)	(1.2)
TimiskamingNo.	17,913	1,806	1,062	56	4,958	1,935	416	955	1,206	2,276	299	2,850	94
%	(100.0)	(10.1)	(5.9)	(0.3)	(27.8)	(10.8)	(2.3)	(5.3)	(6.7)	(12.7)	(1.7)	(15.9)	(0.5)
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region													
No.	134,968	9,254	9,899	410	24,546	29,424	2,270	8,946	12,445	14,112	1,790	20,202	1,670
%	(100.0)	(6.9)	(7.3)	(0.3)	(18.2)	(21.8)	(1.7)	(6.6)	(9.2)	(10.5)	(1.3)	(15.0)	(1.2)
Total, Ontario													
No.	1,884,941	201,482	23,030	2,259	30,653	615,358	30,704	127,494	127,421	267,267	61,728	379,129	18,416
N.E. Ontario as % of Ontario..													
	7.2%	4.6%	43.0%	18.1%	80.1%	4.8%	7.4%	7.0%	9.8%	5.3%	2.9%	5.3%	9.1%

¹Does not include 277 persons in the regional labour force and 2,610 persons in the Ontario labour force who had never worked but were looking for work.

²Includes Communications.

³Persons who did not report an industry.

Note.—See Note to previous table.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1949 TO 1956

(1949 = 100)

Year	Av'ge.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Manufacturing													
1949 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	122.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	126.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955	117.7	104.5	105.8	107.8	109.4	113.7	120.6	126.4	129.1	129.4	126.4	124.6	114.8
1956	126.1	117.4	116.4	116.1	117.8	120.3	122.2	133.7	133.8	136.7	135.2	133.2	130.0
Mining													
1949 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	110.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	118.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955	116.9	115.2	115.8	116.0	116.1	116.0	116.1	116.3	117.1	117.6	117.1	119.5	119.5
1956	126.0	119.1	121.1	121.4	122.7	123.8	124.9	126.7	128.9	129.4	129.4	132.6	131.9

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1956
SPECIFIED CENTRES

(1949 = 100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Av'ge.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Sault Ste. Marie													
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121.0	123.8	124.6	123.5	122.4	122.2
1952.....	130.1	120.8	119.9	119.7	123.6	128.9	133.1	134.0	132.1	134.4	136.2	139.8	138.1
1953.....	137.9	134.8	134.2	132.4	138.7	141.0	142.4	141.0	142.8	141.9	139.8	134.9	131.1
1954.....	104.3	111.8	111.1	108.1	105.1	103.8	107.8	109.3	102.4	100.3	98.6	94.8	98.4
1955.....	112.8	93.7	96.2	101.8	104.8	114.0	116.8	121.0	121.4	122.0	120.3	121.0	121.2
1956.....	128.5	119.2	119.2	117.7	119.8	125.5	130.6	134.8	135.6	136.2	135.2	134.7	134.0
Sudbury													
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124.7	127.6	127.2	128.3	130.5	132.7
1952.....	130.7	131.7	130.3	129.3	127.8	125.9	128.3	132.2	132.1	133.0	132.8	132.5	132.7
1953.....	134.5	133.5	131.9	131.9	132.1	133.8	133.1	133.4	133.9	133.0	139.2	138.9	138.9
1954.....	134.6	137.2	133.7	133.7	132.1	132.0	134.3	137.0	137.1	136.5	135.9	133.1	132.6
1955.....	130.9	132.1	129.4	127.6	127.5	127.3	129.3	132.9	132.7	133.5	132.9	133.1	132.6
1956.....	137.2	132.6	130.9	131.1	132.1	132.8	136.3	139.3	140.8	143.3	141.4	144.9	141.5

INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS, MANUFACTURING AND MINING,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1949 TO 1956

(1949 = 100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Av'ge.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Manufacturing													
1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	108.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	153.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	168.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	155.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	164.3	142.8	147.3	149.3	152.1	155.8	166.5	174.1	172.7	180.5	178.0	175.7	176.7
1956.....	191.0	173.9	174.9	174.8	175.9	178.0	190.6	197.7	200.6	206.2	209.0	209.0	201.3
Mining													
1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	108.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	123.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	145.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	153.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	158.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	162.7	156.9	160.8	161.0	156.4	161.0	159.7	162.0	162.3	163.7	164.5	171.4	172.9
1956.....	182.9	166.5	172.7	174.6	176.1	179.2	180.7	182.7	187.4	187.7	192.2	195.0	200.3

INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS, ALL INDUSTRIES,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1956
SPECIFIED CENTRES

(1949 = 100)

Year	Av'ge.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sault Ste. Marie													
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.2	133.0	138.6	143.8	144.5	148.7
1952.....	162.3	139.9	154.5	148.8	152.2	161.7	167.6	165.0	165.0	165.5	173.1	178.3	175.6
1953.....	180.4	173.5	174.4	177.6	176.8	176.9	190.3	186.9	191.6	185.5	183.4	178.5	169.8
1954.....	137.4	148.8	149.2	139.8	124.8	134.8	145.1	144.9	141.8	133.8	129.8	125.1	131.1
1955.....	156.9	123.2	128.9	136.5	144.9	155.0	162.9	169.5	159.4	177.1	172.0	170.5	183.2
1956.....	202.1	176.3	180.4	180.8	182.0	190.1	200.0	209.0	209.6	223.6	224.3	229.9	218.9
Sudbury													
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145.6	150.7	149.6	152.4	155.2	157.9
1952.....	165.2	162.5	160.0	160.6	159.6	157.9	160.1	165.5	167.8	169.6	172.4	173.6	172.5
1953.....	180.4	173.0	173.9	173.3	173.5	175.5	180.6	184.8	185.8	186.8	185.8	185.0	186.3
1954.....	182.6	182.8	183.3	181.3	179.1	178.6	181.5	184.3	186.0	185.8	186.3	182.3	180.5
1955.....	183.9	179.1	179.7	177.9	176.4	177.7	179.8	185.2	185.7	191.6	192.1	191.6	190.5
1956.....	201.7	189.0	191.6	191.3	192.3	192.8	199.4	203.6	206.4	209.1	215.4	215.2	214.9

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, MANUFACTURING AND MINING,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1949 TO 1956

Year	Av'ge.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing													
1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.68	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.51	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	67.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.09	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	74.80	73.53	74.91	74.50	74.78	73.66	74.24	74.08	71.96	75.00	75.74	75.88	79.37
1956.....	79.43	79.67	80.84	81.00	80.33	79.56	79.64	79.54	80.65	81.10	83.16	84.36	83.34
Mining													
1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.16	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.93	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.79	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.58	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	74.69	73.11	74.50	74.48	72.25	74.43	73.78	74.56	74.36	74.70	75.46	76.96	77.65
1956.....	77.85	75.02	76.46	77.19	76.98	77.68	77.61	77.35	78.02	77.82	79.66	78.89	81.49

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, ALL INDUSTRIES,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1949 TO 1956
SPECIFIED CENTRES

Year	Av'ge.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sault Ste. Marie													
1949.....	50.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	56.22	52.63	54.52	53.75	54.04	53.99	56.63	54.72	55.02	56.96	59.65	60.46	62.27
1952.....	63.76	59.29	65.91	63.59	63.01	64.20	64.44	62.96	63.81	62.88	64.90	65.15	64.95
1953.....	66.80	65.76	66.33	68.48	65.10	64.14	68.34	67.76	68.58	66.67	66.88	67.49	66.02
1954.....	67.16	67.84	68.49	65.90	60.44	66.22	68.65	67.65	70.60	68.05	67.05	67.15	67.80
1955.....	70.60	66.91	68.26	68.28	70.35	69.22	70.96	71.28	66.79	73.85	72.72	71.70	76.90
1956.....	79.83	75.23	76.97	78.12	77.34	77.11	77.93	78.91	78.62	83.48	84.35	86.82	83.12
Sudbury													
1949.....	53.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	61.51	57.63	61.89	60.77	59.40	59.20	59.23	62.57	63.28	63.04	63.68	63.73	63.70
1952.....	67.57	65.96	65.86	66.41	66.78	67.09	66.78	66.97	67.92	68.18	69.39	70.06	69.48
1953.....	71.76	69.28	70.51	70.21	70.23	70.14	72.66	74.17	74.27	75.19	71.43	71.26	71.80
1954.....	72.62	71.31	73.38	72.55	72.59	72.42	72.32	71.98	72.63	72.85	73.33	73.29	72.84
1955.....	75.11	72.53	74.32	74.61	74.02	74.68	74.33	74.51	74.83	76.69	77.26	76.90	76.69
1956.....	78.46	76.13	78.15	77.95	77.72	77.53	78.15	78.02	78.27	77.93	81.32	79.31	81.10

ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1956

						% Change	
1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1956/51	1956/55
Total							
(Millions of Dollars)							
400	460	470	480	520	570	42.5	9.6
Per Capita							
(Dollars)							
1,082	1,201	1,189	1,173	1,234	1,318	21.8	6.8

TAXPAYERS, INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1953, 1954 AND 1955

	Number of Taxpayers			Total Income of Taxpayers				Average Income Per Taxpayer			
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	% Increase		1953	1954	% Increase	
						1955	1955/1953			1955	1955/1953
				\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$	\$	\$	%
Algoma.....	20,270	18,150	20,300	73,826	64,006	78,700	6.6	3,642	3,527	3,877	6.5
Cochrane.....	17,980	19,500	19,660	59,549	66,082	69,718	17.1	3,312	3,389	3,546	7.1
Manitoulin.....	1,080	810	910	2,994	2,386	2,810	-6.1	2,772	2,946	3,088	11.4
Nipissing.....	9,370	10,140	11,090	31,126	35,027	37,443	20.3	3,322	3,454	3,376	1.6
Sudbury.....	36,260	37,180	38,020	133,466	138,265	147,118	10.2	3,681	3,719	3,869	5.1
Timiskaming.....	10,350	10,400	10,660	33,805	33,753	36,889	9.1	3,266	3,245	3,461	6.0
Total, Northeastern Ontario..	95,310	96,180	100,640	334,766	339,519	372,678	11.3	3,512	3,530	3,703	5.4
Total, Ontario.....	1,473,960	1,481,920	1,542,430	5,064,754	5,193,778	5,601,162	10.6	3,436	3,505	3,631	5.7
Northeastern Ontario as % of Ontario.....	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.7		102.2	100.7	102.0	

**TAXPAYERS, INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1953, 1954 AND 1955
SPECIFIED CENTRES**

	Number of Taxpayers			Total Income of Taxpayers				Average Income per Taxpayer			
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	% Increase		1953	1954	1955	% Increase 1955/1953
						1955	1955/1953				
				\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$	\$	\$	%
Kirkland Lake.....	4,140	3,970	4,330	14,181	12,817	15,166	6.9	3,425	3,228	3,503	2.3
North Bay.....	5,960	6,350	7,210	20,788	22,970	24,863	19.6	3,488	3,617	3,448	-1.1
Sault Ste. Marie.....	15,950	13,640	14,880	59,452	49,014	59,291	-0.3	3,727	3,593	3,985	6.9
Sudbury and Copper Cliff.....	20,130	30,820	30,110	74,226	115,486	117,333	58.1	3,687	3,747	3,896	5.7
Timmins, Porcupine and Schumacher.....	8,560	10,060	10,140	27,377	33,039	33,577	22.6	3,198	3,284	3,311	3.5

**WAGE-EARNER FAMILIES, GROUPED ACCORDING TO EARNINGS OF FAMILY HEAD,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
DURING 12-MONTH PERIOD PRIOR TO JUNE 2, 1951**

		Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000- \$5,999	\$6,000 +	Not Stated	Median Earnings \$
Algoma.....	No.	10,830	489	1,376	2,435	2,878	2,565	763	144	180	2,678
	%	(100.0)	(4.5)	(12.7)	(22.5)	(26.6)	(23.7)	(7.0)	(1.3)	(1.7)	
Cochrane.....	No.	13,733	668	2,116	3,645	3,170	2,758	820	242	314	2,544
	%	(100.0)	(4.9)	(15.4)	(26.4)	(23.1)	(20.1)	(6.0)	(1.8)	(2.3)	
Manitoulin.....	No.	923	251	338	159	55	42	15	4	59	1,536
	%	(100.0)	(27.2)	(36.6)	(17.2)	(6.0)	(4.6)	(1.6)	(0.4)	(6.4)	
Nipissing.....	No.	7,418	520	1,839	1,774	1,380	1,148	440	94	223	2,349
	%	(100.0)	(7.0)	(24.8)	(23.9)	(18.6)	(15.5)	(5.9)	(1.3)	(3.0)	
Sudbury.....	No.	19,268	684	1,825	2,929	5,039	6,758	1,372	259	402	2,896
	%	(100.0)	(3.5)	(9.5)	(15.2)	(26.2)	(35.1)	(7.1)	(1.3)	(2.1)	
Timiskaming.....	No.	7,847	526	1,337	2,281	1,930	1,168	369	115	121	2,438
	%	(100.0)	(6.7)	(17.0)	(29.1)	(24.6)	(14.9)	(4.7)	(1.5)	(1.5)	
Total, Northeastern											
Ontario Region...	No.	60,019	3,138	8,831	13,223	14,452	14,439	3,779	858	1,299	2,644
	%	(100.0)	(5.2)	(14.7)	(22.0)	(24.1)	(24.1)	(6.3)	(1.4)	(2.2)	

**WAGE-EARNER FAMILIES, GROUPED ACCORDING TO EARNINGS OF FAMILY HEAD,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
DURING 12-MONTH PERIOD PRIOR TO JUNE 2, 1951
SPECIFIED CENTRES**

		Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000- \$5,999	\$6,000+	Not Stated	Median Earnings \$
North Bay.....	No.	3,354	132	566	778	714	715	315	69	65	2,618
	%	(100.0)	(3.9)	(16.9)	(23.2)	(21.3)	(21.3)	(9.4)	(2.1)	(1.9)	
Sault Ste. Marie....	No.	6,672	162	491	1,403	2,045	1,812	538	128	93	2,802
	%	(100.0)	(2.4)	(7.4)	(21.0)	(30.6)	(27.2)	(8.1)	(1.9)	(1.4)	
Sudbury.....	No.	8,261	251	696	1,422	2,466	2,603	535	102	186	2,838
	%	(100.0)	(3.0)	(8.4)	(17.2)	(29.9)	(31.5)	(6.5)	(1.2)	(2.3)	
Timmins.....	No.	5,319	194	755	1,679	1,307	1,017	218	43	106	2,494
	%	(100.0)	(3.6)	(14.2)	(31.6)	(24.6)	(19.1)	(4.1)	(0.8)	(2.0)	

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1953 TO 1956

		1953		
	Mineral	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	N.E. Ont. as % of Ont. Total
<i>Metallics</i>			(\$000's)	%
	COBALT.....	1,602,545 lbs.	4,013	100.0
	COPPER.....	261,164,653 lbs.	77,587	100.0
	GOLD.....	1,728,612 troy oz.	59,499	79.2
	IRON ORE.....	1,374,200 tons	9,937	42.9
	LEAD.....	656,755 lbs.	85	100.0
	NICKEL.....	287,385,777 lbs.	160,430	100.0
	PLATINUM METALS.....	303,563 troy oz.	20,046	100.0
	SELENIUM.....	92,698 lbs.	389	100.0
	SILVER.....	5,100,107 troy oz.	4,285	99.0
	TELLURIUM.....	4,525 lbs.	8	100.0
	TUNGSTEN (WO ₃).....	48,780 lbs.	133	100.0
	ZINC.....	171,787 lbs.	21	100.0
	Total.....		336,433	90.8
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
	ARSENIOUS OXIDE.....	1,403,740 lbs.	56	100.0
	ASBESTOS.....	23,529 tons	4,064	100.0
	FELDSPAR.....	1,441 tons	14	50.0
	MICA (MUSCOVITE).....	74,698 lbs.	51	86.4
	QUARTZ.....	1,430,420 tons	1,210	93.0
	SILICA BRICK.....	1,467,000 units	313	100.0
	SULPHUR.....	37,130 tons	371	100.0
	Total.....		6,079	46.1
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
	CLAY PRODUCTS*.....	1,343,754 units	59	..
	LIMESTONE.....	20,306 tons	74	..
	SAND AND GRAVEL.....	8,982,655 tons	3,169	..
	Total.....		3,302	4.3

*Clay Products include Brick and Drain Tile.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1953 TO 1956—Continued

	Mineral	1954	
		Volume Shipped or Used	N.E. Ont. as % of Ont. Total
<i>Metallics</i>		Value (\$000's)	%
COBALT.....	2,252,965 lbs.	5,913	100.0
COPPER.....	281,552,361 lbs.	81,344	100.0
GOLD.....	1,914,441 troy oz.	65,225	81.1
IRON ORE.....	1,120,982 tons	8,219	40.4
LEAD.....	2,815,611 lbs.	375	100.0
NICKEL.....	316,019,050 lbs.	176,556	100.0
PLATINUM METALS.....	343,706 troy oz.	20,907	100.0
SELENIUM.....	94,826 lbs.	474	100.0
SILVER.....	5,389,589 troy oz.	4,487	99.0
TELLURIUM.....	7,195 lbs.	13	100.0
TUNGSTEN (WO ₃).....	¹	..	..
ZINC.....	1,420,048 lbs.	170	100.0
Total.....		363,683	92.0
<i>Non-Metallics</i>			
ARSENIOUS OXIDE.....	1,180,350 lbs.	49	100.0
ASBESTOS.....	21,389 tons	3,582	100.0
FELDSPAR.....	187 tons	1	4.5
MICA (MUSCOVITE).....	¹	..	..
QUARTZ.....	1,466,580 tons	1,150	90.5
SILICA BRICK.....	2,370,000 units	221	100.0
SULPHUR.....	49,598 tons	496	100.0
Total.....		5,499	41.8
<i>Structural Materials</i>			
CLAY PRODUCTS*.....	1,179,691 units	51	..
LIMESTONE.....	19,829 tons	74	..
SAND AND GRAVEL.....	7,578,826 tons	2,553	..
Total.....		2,678	3.2

*Clay Products include Brick and Drain Tile.
¹No production.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1953 TO 1956—Continued

	Mineral	1955	
		Volume Shipped or Used	N.E. Ont. as % of Ont. Total
<i>Metallics</i>		Value (\$000's)	%
COBALT.....	3,296,270 lbs.	8,510	100.0
COPPER.....	292,813,108 lbs.	107,216	100.0
GOLD.....	2,010,357 troy oz.	69,398	79.7
IRON ORE.....	1,604,776 tons	12,805	37.3
LEAD.....	3,853,603 lbs.	554	100.0
NICKEL.....	322,322,355 lbs.	198,489	100.0
PLATINUM METALS.....	384,746 troy oz.	23,069	100.0
SELENIUM.....	94,465 lbs.	709	100.0
SILVER.....	5,988,612 troy oz.	5,281	99.0
TELLURIUM.....	6,455 lbs.	11	100.0
URANIUM (U ₃ O ₈).....	n.a.	487	100.0
ZINC.....	3,095,640 lbs.	423	100.0
Total.....		426,952	90.7
<i>Non-Metallics</i>			
ARSENIOUS OXIDE.....	1,571,787 lbs.	69	100.0
ASBESTOS.....	24,550 tons	3,318	100.0
FELDSPAR.....	¹	..	..
MICA (MUSCOVITE).....	¹	..	..
QUARTZ.....	1,407,339 tons	869	84.1
SILICA BRICK.....	3,498,000 units	313	100.0
SULPHUR.....	57,100 tons	571	100.0
Total.....		5,140	35.7
<i>Structural Materials</i>			
CLAY PRODUCTS*.....	1,573,556 units	62	..
LIMESTONE.....	20,797 tons	69	..
SAND AND GRAVEL.....	7,949,757 tons	2,722	..
Total.....		2,853	3.1

*Clay Products include Brick and Drain Tile.

n.a. Not available.

¹No production.

**TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1953 TO 1956—Continued**

		1956		
	Mineral	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	N.E. Ont. as % of Ont. Total
<i>Metallics</i>			(\$000's)	%
	BISMUTH.....	6,980 lbs.	11	100.0
	COBALT.....	3,392,543 lbs.	8,782	100.0
	COPPER.....	312,541,701 lbs.	128,552	100.0
	GOLD.....	1,992,650 troy oz.	68,647	79.3
	IRON ORE ¹	1,520,535 tons	12,613	28.6
	LEAD.....	3,010,163 lbs.	467	100.0
	NICKEL.....	335,152,371 lbs.	208,099	100.0
	PLATINUM METALS.....	314,818 troy oz.	22,407	100.0
	SELENIUM.....	109,156 lbs.	1,474	100.0
	SILVER.....	6,564,871 troy oz.	5,887	99.1
	TELLURIUM.....	6,305 lbs.	11	100.0
	URANIUM (U ₃ O ₈).....	906,614 lbs. ²	9,362	100.0
	ZINC.....	2,454,297 lbs.	364	100.0
	Total.....		466,676	89.5
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
	ARSENIOUS OXIDE.....	1,790,381 lbs.	77	100.0
	ASBESTOS.....	26,748 tons	3,930	100.0
	FELDSPAR.....	3	..	..
	MICA (MUSCOVITE).....	3	..	..
	PYRITE, PYRRHOTITE.....	193,737 tons	759	100.0
	QUARTZ.....	1,557,350 tons	1,237	87.5
	SILICA BRICK.....	4,243,000 units	385	100.0
	SULPHUR.....	53,481 tons	535	100.0
	Total.....		6,923	37.0
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
	CLAY PRODUCTS*.....	935,835 units	41	..
	LIMESTONE.....	9,125 tons	29	..
	SAND AND GRAVEL.....	6,598,265 tons	2,554	..
	Total.....		2,624	2.5

*Clay Products include Brick and Drain Tile.

¹In addition, 91,000 tons of iron concentrate were produced in the Region by a new leaching process. The value of this output is not available.

²Includes a small proportion produced in the county of Haliburton.

³No production.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, BY DISTRICTS,
1953 TO 1956
ALGOMA DISTRICT

	1953		1954	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
COPPER.....	1	..	1	..
GOLD.....	227 troy oz.	8	1	..
IRON ORE.....	1,374,200 tons	9,938	1,120,982 tons	8,219
LEAD.....	1	..	2,815,611 lbs.	375
SILVER.....	336 troy oz.	²	30,716 troy oz.	26
URANIUM (U ₃ O ₈)...	1	..	1	..
ZINC.....	1	..	1,420,048 lbs.	170
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
SILICA BRICK.....	1,467,000 units	313	2,370,000 units	221
<i>Structural Materials</i>.....	..	146	..	128
Total.....		10,405		9,139
	1955		1956	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
COPPER.....	1	..	66,182 lbs.	27
GOLD.....	106 troy oz.	4	1	..
IRON ORE.....	1,604,776 tons	12,805	1,520,535 tons	12,613
LEAD.....	3,853,603 lbs.	554	2,984,962 lbs.	463
SILVER.....	84,252 troy oz.	74	92,134 troy oz.	83
URANIUM (U ₃ O ₈)...	n.a.	487	906,614 lbs. ³	9,362
ZINC.....	3,095,640 lbs.	423	2,454,297 lbs.	364
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
SILICA BRICK.....	3,498,000 units	313	4,243,000 units	385
<i>Structural Materials</i>.....	..	177	..	187
Total.....		14,837		23,484

¹No production.

²Less than \$500.

³Includes a small proportion produced in the county of Haliburton.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, BY DISTRICTS—Continued

COCHRANE DISTRICT				
	1953		1954	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
COPPER.....	¹	..	¹	..
GOLD.....	876,825 troy oz.	30,180	1,038,943 troy oz.	35,397
SILVER.....	171,044 troy oz.	144	202,689 troy oz.	168
TUNGSTEN (WO ₃)..	48,780 lbs.	133	¹	..
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
ASBESTOS.....	23,529 tons	4,063	21,389 tons	3,582
<i>Structural Materials</i>.....	..	446	..	755
Total.....		34,966		39,902

	1955		1956	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
COPPER.....	¹	..	6,282 lbs.	3
GOLD.....	1,074,916 troy oz.	37,106	1,067,740 troy oz.	36,784
SILVER.....	201,459 troy oz.	178	217,960 troy oz.	195
TUNGSTEN (WO ₃)...	¹	..	¹	..
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
ASBESTOS.....	24,550 tons	3,317	26,748 tons	3,930
<i>Structural Materials</i>.....	..	994	..	876
Total.....		41,595		41,788

¹No production.

MANITOULIN DISTRICT				
	1953		1954	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
QUARTZ.....	232,566 tons	706	187,465 tons	635
Total.....		706		635
	1955		1956	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
QUARTZ.....	114,133 tons	316	222,855 tons	665
Total.....		316		665

NIPISSING DISTRICT				
	1953		1954	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
FELDSPAR	1,441 tons	14	187 tons	1
MICA.....	74,698 lbs.	51	¹	..
<i>Structural Materials</i>.....	..	196	..	191
Total.....		261		192

¹No production.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, BY DISTRICTS—Continued

NIPISSING DISTRICT—Continued

	1955		1956	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Structural Materials</i>	197	..	204
Total.....		197		204

SUDBURY DISTRICT

	1953		1954	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
COBALT.....	1,489,921 lbs.	3,762	1,426,710 lbs.	3,731
COPPER.....	260,298,570 lbs.	77,328	279,959,195 lbs.	80,879
GOLD.....	80,990 troy oz.	2,788	88,463 troy oz.	3,014
NICKEL.....	287,303,892 lbs.	160,385	315,795,468 lbs.	176,370
PLATINUM METALS	303,563 troy oz.	20,046	343,706 troy oz.	20,907
PYRITE,PYRRHOTITE	¹	..	¹	..
SELENIUM.....	92,698 lbs.	389	94,826 lbs.	474
SILVER.....	1,267,875 troy oz.	1,065	1,291,692 troy oz.	1,075
TELLURIUM.....	4,525 lbs.	8	7,195 lbs.	13
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
QUARTZ.....	1,197,854 tons	504	1,279,115 tons	515
SULPHUR.....	37,130 tons	371	49,598 tons	496
<i>Structural Materials</i>.....	..	1,756	..	1,174
Total.....		268,402		288,648

	1955		1956	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
COBALT.....	2,082,484 lbs.	5,280	2,134,259 lbs.	5,520
COPPER.....	289,021,101 lbs.	105,818	306,492,259 lbs.	126,047
GOLD.....	84,179 troy oz.	2,906	77,431 troy oz.	2,667
NICKEL.....	322,017,742 lbs.	198,223	334,543,369 lbs.	207,529
PLATINUM METALS	384,746 troy oz.	23,069	314,818 troy oz.	22,407
SELENIUM.....	94,465 lbs.	708	109,156 lbs.	1,474
SILVER.....	1,492,568 troy oz.	1,316	1,401,174 troy oz.	1,257
TELLURIUM.....	6,455 lbs.	11	6,305 lbs.	11
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
PYRITE,PYRRHOTITE	¹	..	193,737 tons	759
QUARTZ.....	1,293,206 tons	554	1,334,495 tons	571
SULPHUR.....	57,100 tons	571	53,481 tons	535
<i>Structural Materials</i>.....	..	1,206	..	939
Total.....		339, 662		369,716

¹No production.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, BY DISTRICTS—Continued

TIMISKAMING DISTRICT

	1953		1954	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
BISMUTH.....	¹	..	¹	..
COBALT.....	112,624 lbs.	251	826,255 lbs.	2,182
COPPER.....	866,083 lbs.	259	1,593,166 lbs.	464
GOLD.....	770,570 troy oz.	26,523	787,035 troy oz.	26,814
LEAD.....	656,755 lbs.	85	¹	..
NICKEL.....	81,885 lbs.	45	223,582 lbs.	186
SILVER.....	3,660,852 troy oz.	3,076	3,864,492 troy oz.	3,218
ZINC.....	171,787 lbs.	21	¹	..
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
ARSENIOUS OXIDE.	1,403,740 lbs.	56	1,180,350 lbs.	48
<i>Structural Materials.....</i>	..	759	..	430
Total.....		31,075		33,342
	1955		1956	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
BISMUTH.....	¹	..	6,980 lbs.	10
COBALT.....	1,213,786 lbs.	3,231	1,258,284 lbs.	3,262
COPPER.....	3,792,007 lbs.	1,398	5,976,978 lbs.	2,475
GOLD.....	851,156 troy oz.	29,382	847,479 troy oz.	29,195
LEAD.....	¹	..	25,201 lbs.	4
NICKEL.....	304,613 lbs.	266	609,002 lbs.	571
SILVER.....	4,210,333 troy oz.	3,713	4,853,603 troy oz.	4,353
ZINC.....	¹	..	¹	..
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
ARSENIOUS OXIDE.	1,571,787 lbs.	69	1,790,381 lbs.	78
<i>Structural Materials.....</i>	..	280	..	417
Total.....		38,339		40,365

¹No production.

**NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE AREA OF FARMS,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND JUNE 1, 1956**

		Total Number of Farms		Total Area of Farms		Average
			% of		% of	Area per
		Number	Ontario Total	Area	Ontario Total	Farm
		(units)	(%)	(acres)	(%)	(acres)
Algoma	1951	1,333	0.9	222,995	1.1	167.3
	1956	1,115	0.8	209,645	1.0	188.0
Cochrane	1951	2,198	1.5	333,405	1.6	151.7
	1956	1,772	1.3	300,767	1.5	169.7
Manitoulin	1951	956	0.6	290,154	1.4	303.5
	1956	988	0.7	282,106	1.4	285.5
Nipissing	1951	1,403	0.9	276,062	1.3	196.8
	1956	1,114	0.8	229,582	1.2	206.1
Sudbury	1951	1,634	1.1	284,744	1.4	174.3
	1956	1,402	1.0	246,984	1.3	176.2
Timiskaming	1951	1,589	1.1	296,398	1.4	186.5
	1956	1,555	1.1	302,046	1.5	194.2
Total, Northeastern						
Ontario Region . . .	1951	9,113	6.1	1,703,758	8.2	187.0
	1956	7,946	5.7	1,571,130	7.9	197.7

**FARM HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FARM,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND JUNE 1, 1956**

		Total Number of Farms	Under 3 Acres	3-9 Acres	10-69 Acres	70-239 Acres	240-399 Acres	400-559 Acres	560-759 Acres	760- 1,119 Acres	1,120- 1,599 Acres	1,600 Acres and over		
Algoma	1951	No.	1,333	3	35	181	808	240	50	12	3	1	..	
		%	(100.0)	(0.2)	(2.6)	(13.6)	(60.6)	(18.0)	(3.8)	(0.9)	(0.2)	(0.1)	..	
	1956	No.	1,115	1	22	130	642	238	64	14	4	..	..
		%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(2.0)	(11.7)	(57.6)	(21.3)	(5.7)	(1.2)	(0.4)	..	..
Cochrane	1951	No.	2,198	2	27	120	1,760	217	48	16	7	1	..	
		%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(5.5)	(80.1)	(9.9)	(2.2)	(0.7)	(0.3)	..	..
	1956	No.	1,772	7	15	102	1,325	229	62	20	11	1	..	
		%	(100.0)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(5.8)	(74.8)	(12.9)	(3.5)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.1)	..	
Manitoulin	1951	No.	956	2	9	57	423	244	105	70	26	15	5	
		%	(100.0)	(0.2)	(0.9)	(6.0)	(44.3)	(25.5)	(11.0)	(7.3)	(2.7)	(1.6)	(0.5)	
	1956	No.	988	1	29	146	376	202	110	76	25	16	7	
		%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(2.9)	(14.8)	(38.1)	(20.5)	(11.1)	(7.7)	(2.5)	(1.6)	(0.7)	
Nipissing	1951	No.	1,403	2	16	66	932	288	76	20	2	1	..	
		%	(100.0)	(0.2)	(1.1)	(4.7)	(66.4)	(20.5)	(5.4)	(1.4)	(0.2)	(0.1)	..	
	1956	No.	1,114	1	10	42	727	227	81	24	2	..	..
		%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(3.8)	(65.2)	(20.4)	(7.3)	(2.1)	(0.2)	..	..
Sudbury	1951	No.	1,634	1	19	113	1,152	271	60	11	5	1	1	
		%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(6.9)	(70.5)	(16.6)	(3.7)	(0.7)	(0.3)	..	..
	1956	No.	1,402	1	17	97	971	241	59	9	6	..	1	
		%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(6.9)	(69.3)	(17.2)	(4.2)	(0.6)	(0.4)	..	(0.1)	
Timiskaming	1951	No.	1,589	3	31	85	1,053	315	73	23	5	1	..	
		%	(100.0)	(0.2)	(2.0)	(5.3)	(66.3)	(19.8)	(4.6)	(1.4)	(0.3)	(0.1)	..	
	1956	No.	1,555	4	25	86	997	311	95	26	9	2	..	
		%	(100.0)	(0.3)	(1.6)	(5.5)	(64.1)	(20.0)	(6.1)	(1.7)	(0.6)	(0.1)	..	
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region . . .		1951	No.	9,113	13	137	622	6,128	1,575	412	152	48	20	6
		%	(100.0)	(0.2)	(1.5)	(6.8)	(67.2)	(17.3)	(4.5)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.1)	
	1956	No.	7,946	15	118	603	5,038	1,448	471	169	57	19	8	
		%	(100.0)	(0.2)	(1.5)	(7.6)	(63.4)	(18.2)	(5.9)	(2.1)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.1)	

**VALUE OF FARM LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVESTOCK,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Value of Land and Buildings	Value of Implements and Machinery ¹	Value of Live Stock ²	Total Value	Total Value as % of Ontario
Algoma	\$ 6,482,077	2,672,731	3,469,342	12,624,150	0.5
%	(51.3)	(21.2)	(27.5)	(100.0)	
Cochrane	\$ 8,122,593	3,145,867	3,114,908	14,383,368	0.6
%	(56.5)	(21.9)	(21.6)	(100.0)	
Manitoulin	\$ 5,204,130	2,222,376	4,861,950	12,288,456	0.5
%	(42.3)	(18.1)	(39.6)	(100.0)	
Nipissing	\$ 6,691,757	2,546,260	3,526,893	12,764,910	0.5
%	(52.4)	(20.0)	(27.6)	(100.0)	
Sudbury	\$ 7,152,607	2,883,067	3,641,045	13,676,719	0.5
%	(52.3)	(21.1)	(26.6)	(100.0)	
Timiskaming	\$ 7,921,884	3,467,979	4,809,302	16,199,165	0.6
%	(48.9)	(21.4)	(29.7)	(100.0)	
Total, Northeastern Ont. Region	\$ 41,575,048	16,938,280	23,423,440	81,936,768	3.2
%	(50.7)	(20.7)	(28.6)	(100.0)	

¹Includes automobiles.

²Includes poultry and bees.

**TENURE OF OCCUPIED FARMS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
JUNE 1, 1951 AND JUNE 1, 1956**

		Total Number of Farms	Operated By Owner	Operated By Tenant	Operated by Part Owner, Part Tenant	Operated By Manager
Algoma	1951	1,333	1,183	26	107	17
	1956	1,115	962	17	122	14
Cochrane	1951	2,198	2,008	48	116	26
	1956	1,772	1,641	21	81	29
Manitoulin	1951	956	832	32	71	21
	1956	988	864	17	87	20
Nipissing	1951	1,403	1,305	12	70	16
	1956	1,114	1,052	13	44	5
Sudbury	1951	1,634	1,514	30	77	13
	1956	1,402	1,317	11	63	11
Timiskaming	1951	1,589	1,363	36	168	22
	1956	1,555	1,330	32	176	17
Total Northeastern Ontario Region	1951	9,113	8,205	184	609	115
	1956	7,946	7,166	111	573	96

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY ON FARMS,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND JUNE 1, 1956

		Cattle								
		Horses	Total	Milk	Pigs	Sheep	Hens	Turkeys	Ducks	Geese
Algoma.....	1951	2,184	14,783	7,325	3,397	3,389	89,230	3,118	265	690
	1956	1,168	18,766	8,162	2,689	4,305	83,625	357	113	530
Cochrane.....	1951	2,792	13,720	7,721	3,793	2,192	96,592	358	100	403
	1956	1,459	17,030	8,556	4,185	2,286	92,787	536	171	387
Manitoulin.....	1951	1,902	19,323	5,765	5,965	14,022	53,949	19,313	168	538
	1956	1,405	25,092	6,282	3,776	15,793	50,374	37,899	313	408
Nipissing.....	1951	2,175	15,588	8,910	5,241	2,483	68,532	2,247	105	210
	1956	1,269	21,062	10,535	4,030	2,326	54,494	1,597	337	204
Sudbury.....	1951	2,175	13,615	8,022	5,499	572	90,110	2,724	272	300
	1956	1,143	16,436	7,493	3,729	971	75,585	2,873	150	224
Timiskaming.....	1951	2,540	20,186	10,937	6,834	7,594	93,924	883	318	473
	1956	1,499	25,026	12,214	5,881	8,258	100,145	1,452	186	558
Total, Northeastern										
Ontario Region...	1951	13,768	97,215	48,680	30,729	30,252	492,337	28,643	1,228	2,614
	1956	7,943	123,412	53,242	24,290	33,939	457,010	44,714	1,270	2,311

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1946, 1951, 1955 AND 1956

		WINTER WHEAT			SPRING WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY		
		\$			\$			\$			\$		
		Total Farm			Total Farm			Total Farm			Total Farm		
Algoma		Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
1946.....		367	8,955	11,221	962	18,374	22,692	12,361	437,426	280,742	1,978	62,900	51,830
1951.....		596	16,700	38,500	527	12,100	27,700	14,026	645,200	541,400	819	27,800	34,700
1955.....		500	14,300	23,400	400	7,400	12,000	16,600	552,800	454,500	800	21,000	24,000
1956.....		950	25,100	40,400	357	7,210	11,500	13,693	488,800	430,100	384	11,400	14,400
Cochrane													
1946.....		83	1,959	2,490	184	3,864	4,822	11,716	344,450	202,881	1,998	49,351	41,208
1951.....		105	2,500	5,600	906	19,000	41,600	11,447	480,800	475,800	1,277	42,000	54,700
1955.....		500	12,000	19,700	800	16,800	27,100	13,100	415,300	345,700	1,700	40,800	48,100
1956.....		20	500	800	524	10,580	17,100	21,676	715,300	658,100	863	23,100	29,800
Manitoulin													
1946.....		915	25,163	31,554	1,312	26,502	32,862	6,375	232,050	142,015	961	32,001	26,401
1951.....		281	6,800	14,800	412	9,000	19,500	6,595	270,400	261,800	813	29,200	35,300
1955.....		200	5,800	9,800	300	5,300	8,800	6,000	151,200	135,200	800	18,800	20,500
1956.....		791	23,800	37,150	98	1,980	3,100	7,513	323,800	278,500	352	11,700	14,000
Nipissing													
1946.....		64	1,498	1,890	148	2,856	3,547	13,812	470,989	280,238	1,603	46,808	36,651
1951.....		12	300	600	375	8,200	17,900	14,412	706,200	645,900	1,016	39,500	48,100
1955.....		200	5,000	8,200	300	5,900	9,500	14,600	540,200	455,300	1,300	39,000	37,000
1956.....		20	500	800	219	4,420	6,900	20,592	741,300	689,400	403	11,300	13,000
Sudbury													
1946.....		102	2,040	2,597	342	6,874	8,565	11,442	369,577	211,768	2,038	51,561	38,929
1951.....		41	900	2,000	520	11,400	24,900	15,909	636,400	541,000	1,502	61,400	73,500
1955.....		400	8,800	14,200	600	11,400	18,100	20,200	565,600	465,100	1,400	34,300	36,600
1956.....		51	1,200	1,800	345	6,970	10,500	18,176	839,700	697,000	593	17,800	17,800
Timiskaming													
1946.....		100	2,430	3,045	1,022	20,746	25,663	16,950	688,170	385,375	3,614	116,371	84,020
1951.....		164	5,300	11,600	1,168	28,000	61,000	23,638	969,200	854,900	1,917	65,000	80,600
1955.....		400	11,000	17,400	500	9,800	15,200	23,500	770,800	554,600	1,400	44,800	42,600
1956.....		936	29,000	44,100	587	11,860	18,400	28,565	999,100	939,200	806	23,500	26,300
Total, Northeastern													
Ontario Region													
1946.....		1,631	42,045	52,797	3,970	79,216	98,151	72,656	2,542,662	1,503,019	12,192	358,992	279,039
1951.....		1,199	32,500	73,100	3,908	87,700	192,600	86,027	3,708,200	3,320,800	7,344	264,900	326,900
1955.....		2,200	56,900	92,700	2,900	56,600	90,700	94,000	2,995,900	2,401,400	7,400	198,700	208,800
1956.....		2,768	80,100	125,050	2,130	43,020	67,500	110,215	4,108,000	3,692,300	3,401	98,800	115,300

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1946, 1951, 1955 AND 1956—Continued

	Rye			BUCKWHEAT			FLAX			MIXED GRAINS		
	Acres	Bushels	\$ Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	\$ Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	\$ Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	\$ Total Farm Value
Algoma												
1946.....	58	1,086	1,878	162	3,710	2,820	3	23	70	2,881	95,649	65,520
1951.....	35	660	1,160	76	1,470	1,820	3	40	170	4,015	184,000	190,700
1955.....	100	1,900	1,900	100	2,000	2,300	..	..	..	4,100	136,100	121,100
1956.....	79	1,800	2,300	73	1,350	1,500	1	11	30	3,480	124,600	128,300
Cochrane												
1946.....	49	897	1,562	14	304	237	10	81	246	1,042	29,593	20,715
1951.....	14	220	390	23	420	520	..	..	..	1,068	42,400	48,800
1955.....	500	10,000	9,900	50	900	1,000	10	100	260	1,500	44,800	41,700
1956.....	26	500	700	13	70	100	..	..	..	2,822	92,000	99,400
Manitoulin												
1946.....	45	887	1,517	316	7,073	5,305	3	24	72	2,484	98,118	71,822
1951.....	9	170	290	123	2,500	3,070	43	600	2,500	8,134	381,000	418,600
1955.....	200	3,700	3,700	100	1,900	2,200	..	..	..	8,200	206,600	210,700
1956.....	11	200	200	89	2,050	2,200	3	34	100	5,990	262,500	280,900
Nipissing												
1946.....	73	1,299	2,210	328	7,380	5,461	36	292	888	916	31,236	21,709
1951.....	42	790	1,350	206	4,180	5,170	15	180	760	2,663	141,000	124,200
1955.....	300	5,400	5,300	50	900	1,000	10	100	260	2,600	88,100	84,600
1956.....	9	200	300	76	1,200	1,300	1	11	30	915	32,000	35,800
Sudbury												
1946.....	164	3,034	5,148	482	10,893	8,170	567	4,649	14,040	1,056	29,568	19,574
1951.....	326	6,800	11,460	437	8,460	10,370	13	180	760	2,414	103,200	112,300
1955.....	600	11,100	11,000	100	1,900	2,100	10	100	260	1,800	55,800	51,300
1956.....	277	6,060	7,600	262	5,300	5,300	40	460	1,330	1,182	39,600	34,100
Timiskaming												
1946.....	5	100	172	202	4,541	3,451	20	164	500	4,400	180,400	114,013
1951.....	81	1,620	2,760	143	3,190	3,950	24	290	1,200	9,672	413,600	428,600
1955.....	100	2,000	2,000	50	1,100	1,300	20	200	530	7,400	253,800	220,800
1956.....	13	300	400	108	2,200	2,600	..	..	..	5,087	180,600	178,800
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region												
1946.....	394	7,303	12,487	1,504	33,901	25,444	639	5,233	15,816	12,779	464,564	313,353
1951.....	507	10,260	17,410	1,008	20,220	24,900	98	1,290	5,390	27,966	1,265,200	1,323,200
1955.....	1,800	34,100	33,800	450	8,700	9,900	50	500	1,310	25,600	785,200	730,200
1956.....	415	9,060	11,500	621	12,170	13,000	45	516	1,490	19,476	731,300	757,300

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1946, 1951, 1955 AND 1956—Continued

	DRY PEAS			DRY BEANS			CORN FOR SHELLING			CORN FOR FODDER		
	Acres	Bushels	\$ Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	\$ Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	\$ Total Farm Value	Acres	Tons	\$ Total Farm Value
Algoma												
1946.....	271	4,715	13,438	25	358	1,039	15	546	584	217	1,654	5,127
1951.....	57	1,060	3,240	..	..	..	3	140	250	93	560	2,800
1955.....	30	500	1,350	..	..	..	15	730	1,000	90	900	4,200
1956.....	10	140	360	..	..	..	38	1,100	1,500	177	1,200	5,900
Cochrane												
1946.....	100	1,670	4,793	5	71	208	18	596	650	26	219	690
1951.....	90	1,500	4,510	1	15	65	2	90	160	19	150	750
1955.....	100	1,700	4,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	200	1,000
1956.....	48	675	1,740	..	..	..	42	1,400	1,900	263	1,300	6,500
Manitoulin												
1946.....	74	1,302	3,698	4	60	175	24	802	866	349	3,022	9,822
1951.....	88	1,880	5,850	12	165	720	13	590	1,060	476	4,770	23,940
1955.....	30	400	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	4,600	21,000
1956.....	45	630	1,630	5	75	300	84	2,800	3,900	714	5,170	25,900
Nipissing												
1946.....	166	2,926	8,339	12	172	502	22	717	760	188	1,547	5,028
1951.....	72	1,200	3,610	..	..	..	27	1,220	2,160	119	830	4,150
1955.....	100	1,700	4,570	..	..	..	50	2,330	3,100	100	980	4,600
1956.....	16	225	580	..	..	..	30	1,000	1,400	149	900	4,500
Sudbury												
1946.....	159	2,767	7,870	12	175	513	29	1,009	1,089	110	904	2,893
1951.....	125	2,080	6,300	2	30	130	14	620	1,100	183	1,100	5,500
1955.....	150	2,000	5,490	..	..	..	20	920	1,200	200	2,000	9,200
1956.....	49	700	1,810	..	..	..	15	500	700	162	1,100	5,500
Timiskaming												
1946.....	119	2,130	6,070	12	165	483	10	350	381	27	229	744
1951.....	137	2,400	7,220	16	260	1 130	22	900	1,610	29	260	1,300
1955.....	200	3,300	8,920	..	..	..	10	480	600	20	220	1,000
1956.....	206	2,885	7,440	..	..	..	5	200	300	117	700	3,500
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region												
1946.....	889	15,510	44,208	70	1,001	2,920	118	4,020	4,330	917	7,575	24,304
1951.....	569	10,120	30,730	31	470	2,045	81	3,560	6,340	919	7,670	38,440
1955.....	610	9,600	25,990	..	..	..	95	4,460	5,900	930	8,900	41,000
1956.....	374	5,255	13,560	5	75	300	214	7,000	9,700	1,582	10,370	51,800

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1946, 1951, 1955 AND 1956—Continued

	POTATOES			FIELD ROOTS			HAY			ALL FIELD CROPS		
			\$ Total Farm Value			\$ Total Farm Value			\$ Total Farm Value	Total Acreage	\$ Value Per Acre	\$ Total Farm Value
Algoma	Acres	Bushels		Acres	Bushels		Acres	Tons				
1946.....	876	144,540	172,581	317	123,994	50,085	32,155	45,000	497,328	52,663	22	1,170,852
1951.....	558	117,600	211,000	82	30,900	25,300	38,643	62,100	1,220,200	59,533	39	2,298,900
1955.....	490	89,700	153,700	60	15,200	11,600	34,800	50,400	975,300	58,085	31	1,786,350
1956.....	384	80,600	128,000	53	23,900	12,400	38,982	71,700	1,304,900	58,661	35	2,081,590
Cochrane												
1946.....	1,964	338,800	490,804	227	84,992	34,326	14,218	16,083	196,244	31,656	32	1,000,452
1951.....	1,287	249,300	441,800	95	34,300	28,000	61,507	89,900	1,807,000	77,841	37	2,909,700
1955.....	1,350	243,700	404,200	120	32,900	25,700	62,400	90,900	1,864,500	82,150	34	2,793,440
1956.....	1,284	273,500	413,000	94	23,500	13,200	48,604	77,800	1,703,800	76,279	39	2,946,140
Manitoulin												
1946.....	387	63,372	77,947	108	42,587	16,630	27,246	43,884	456,921	40,608	21	865,037
1951.....	332	58,300	97,100	44	18,000	14,700	35,554	58,000	1,322,200	52,929	42	2,221,400
1955.....	310	31,400	59,400	40	10,300	8,100	32,800	49,800	833,500	49,480	27	1,313,980
1956.....	324	35,600	47,400	31	14,100	7,300	38,297	72,400	1,158,400	54,347	34	1,860,980
Nipissing												
1946.....	1,512	238,140	302,914	323	125,022	50,672	34,096	49,542	624,289	53,368	25	1,346,319
1951.....	846	164,700	260,300	79	25,300	20,700	44,844	95,300	1,971,600	64,728	48	3,106,500
1955.....	690	141,300	214,800	70	19,200	15,100	48,000	83,400	1,258,800	68,370	31	2,102,130
1956.....	729	110,100	176,300	22	5,900	3,200	33,079	56,900	1,172,100	56,260	37	2,105,610
Sudbury												
1946.....	2,493	430,043	468,437	281	104,579	42,019	32,144	38,474	479,959	51,574	25	1,314,446
1951.....	2,268	398,300	620,900	119	41,900	34,300	41,727	62,200	1,155,000	65,600	40	2,599,500
1955.....	2,960	566,100	793,000	140	38,400	29,300	41,400	67,800	977,400	69,980	35	2,414,250
1956.....	1,723	413,500	551,000	133	45,000	25,200	33,495	49,600	880,400	56,503	40	2,240,040
Timiskaming												
1946.....	985	140,365	167,593	198	74,994	30,387	32,144	47,860	567,388	59,932	23	1,387,959
1951.....	504	102,700	153,500	53	22,300	18,200	59,555	90,000	1,769,300	97,123	35	3,396,900
1955.....	400	70,000	107,000	70	17,100	12,700	64,700	93,000	1,646,600	98,770	27	2,631,250
1956.....	600	101,400	135,200	42	15,900	8,600	68,104	107,600	1,936,800	105,176	31	3,301,640
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region												
1946.....	8,217	1,355,260	1,680,276	1,454	556,168	224,119	172,003	240,843	2,822,129	289,801	25	7,085,065
1951.....	5,795	1,090,900	1,784,600	472	172,700	141,200	281,830	457,500	9,245,300	417,754	40	16,532,900
1955.....	6,200	1,142,200	1,732,100	500	133,100	102,500	284,100	435,300	7,556,100	426,835	31	13,041,400
1956.....	5,044	1,014,700	1,450,900	375	128,300	69,900	260,561	436,000	8,156,400	407,226	216	14,536 000

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1945 AND 1952 TO 1955**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Establish- ments No.</u>	<u>Employees No.</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages \$</u>	<u>Cost of Fuel and Electricity \$</u>	<u>Cost at Plant of Materials Used \$</u>	<u>Net Value of Products¹ \$</u>	<u>Gross Value of Products² \$</u>
Algoma							
1955	114	9,141	37,519,343	7,805,467	71,773,117	67,387,039	146,965,623
1954	111	7,960	27,791,171	5,454,712	49,119,009	48,768,601	103,342,322
1953	130	9,648	34,840,528	7,288,836	69,825,281	57,670,480	134,784,597
1952	126	8,971	31,110,602	7,390,072	72,728,267	62,942,875	143,061,214
1945	91	6,194	12,161,926	3,902,057	31,410,090	23,227,119	58,539,266
Cochrane							
1955	98	4,442	17,139,096	3,522,068	34,130,208	52,432,777	90,085,053
1954	105	4,371	16,239,693	3,208,231	34,584,777	48,598,646	86,391,654
1953	117	4,644	16,595,347	3,301,375	36,076,873	44,989,725	84,367,973
1952	123	4,907	16,992,083	3,000,644	34,080,560	44,510,173	81,591,377
1945	111	3,388	6,262,822	1,333,736	15,105,405	18,448,143	34,887,284
Manitoulin							
1955	28	79	120,555	21,002	546,750	234,422	802,174
1954	30	88	129,778	17,998	632,367	258,624	908,989
1953	31	92	139,139	20,764	629,783	218,419	868,966
1952	31	88	122,148	15,900	548,946	245,722	810,568
1945	19	70	56,143	10,308	296,231	131,712	438,251
Nipissing							
1955	93	1,967	5,931,303	645,064	10,297,480	12,619,549	23,562,093
1954	90	1,905	5,377,547	535,809	8,786,476	9,467,627	18,789,912
1953	96	1,980	5,491,926	605,085	9,724,490	11,098,634	21,428,209
1952	100	2,019	5,192,516	546,900	9,130,417	9,510,361	19,187,678
1945	62	1,170	1,560,566	78,922	3,757,562	2,739,575	6,576,059
Sudbury							
1955	142	10,439	42,044,164	16,136,192	119,488,005	213,409,085	349,033,282
1954	149	10,484	40,117,077	16,861,757	113,498,123	173,095,424	303,455,304
1953	148	10,446	38,767,102	15,915,361	110,291,001	160,009,467	286,215,829
1952	159	10,450	37,014,562	15,141,722	102,415,058	154,431,153	271,987,933
1945	127	6,628	12,313,826	8,822,485	73,856,363	12,700,812	95,379,660
Timiskaming							
1955	90	1,368	3,738,185	301,146	7,206,630	6,244,169	13,751,945
1954	90	1,452	3,666,688	306,043	6,586,524	5,213,813	12,106,380
1953	99	1,327	2,944,124	229,929	5,795,650	5,172,865	11,198,444
1952	98	1,254	2,823,178	220,238	5,805,766	5,596,166	11,622,170
1945	83	1,144	1,514,437	85,810	2,495,289	2,498,858	5,079,957
Total, Northeastern Ontario							
1955	565	27,436	106,492,646	28,430,939	243,442,190	352,327,041	624,200,170
1954	575	26,260	93,321,954	26,384,550	213,207,276	285,402,735	524,994,561
1953	621	28,137	98,778,166	27,361,350	232,343,078	279,159,590	538,864,018
1952	637	27,689	93,255,089	26,315,476	224,709,014	277,236,450	528,260,940
1945	493	18,594	33,869,720	14,233,318	126,920,940	59,746,219	200,900,477

¹This value is obtained by subtracting from the gross value of products the cost of fuel, electricity and the cost at plant of materials used.

²Since 1952, the basis of collection has been Selling Value of Factory Shipments.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1945 AND 1952 TO 1955
CENTRES WITH 3 OR MORE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹**

		Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ²	Gross Value of Products ³
		No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Algoma								
Bruce Mines.....	1955	3	15	43,191	2,345	19,773	53,262	75,380
	1954	3	7	16,297	2,248	14,290	20,352	36,890
	1953	5	9	18,686	2,607	25,214	23,186	51,007
	1952	3	11	16,647	2,773	82,490	19,678	104,941
	1945 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1955	55	8,417	35,623,678	7,726,855	67,890,472	63,991,456	139,608,783
	1954	56	7,417	26,460,675	5,408,695	45,688,667	46,586,797	97,684,159
	1953	60	9,006	33,375,207	7,224,780	65,835,950	54,499,799	127,560,529
	1952	57	8,196	29,470,481	7,303,378	68,685,620	60,367,714	136,356,712
	1945	48	5,790	11,655,554	3,870,954	29,842,310	22,646,751	56,360,015
Thessalon.....	1955	6	51	146,843	3,131	224,615	450,484	678,230
	1954	7	50	127,861	3,498	215,657	288,035	507,190
	1953	10	64	154,062	4,962	263,693	478,829	747,484
	1952	7	66	156,688	16,025	264,555	407,943	688,523
	1945	3	10	6,562	784	19,784	13,747	34,315
Cochrane								
Cochrane.....	1955	9	41	120,646	10,976	129,703	130,739	271,418
	1954	11	83	263,553	18,135	389,735	356,044	763,914
	1953	11	90	271,736	17,664	454,496	483,813	955,973
	1952	10	68	170,645	16,975	367,559	338,276	722,810
	1945	13	41	47,056	8,149	138,419	106,220	252,788
Hearst.....	1955	6	82	207,915	13,856	292,699	303,043	609,598
	1954	8	186	422,653	24,721	711,329	645,899	1,381,949
	1953	8	204	535,473	18,048	1,107,533	935,822	2,061,403
	1952	5	110	247,364	21,414	134,576	362,465	518,455
	1945	7	75	110,348	4,463	353,237	147,754	505,454
Timmins.....	1955	24	478	1,283,944	126,274	2,239,896	2,626,163	4,992,333
	1954	25	532	1,269,884	122,635	2,225,840	2,702,695	5,051,170
	1953	27	643	1,493,654	113,076	2,970,644	2,760,982	5,844,702
	1952	27	698	1,767,103	107,953	2,156,858	4,384,579	6,649,390
	1945	24	454	579,775	49,479	1,093,680	1,235,558	2,378,717
Manitoulin								
Gore Bay.....	1955	3	11	27,922	2,148	33,740	59,299	95,187
	1954	4	12	30,074	3,577	56,314	57,031	116,922
	1953	4	18	38,925	3,444	61,690	56,144	121,278
	1952	4	15	27,593	2,888	53,024	48,380	104,292
	1945	3	10	8,665	1,623	13,326	17,983	32,932
Little Current.....	1955	5	16	26,942	1,845	30,010	34,788	66,643
	1954	4	9	16,188	1,605	12,207	28,198	42,010
	1953	5	9	14,621	1,612	14,264	27,231	43,107
	1952	5	12	19,750	1,680	14,980	27,553	44,213
	1945 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nipissing								
Cache Bay.....	1955 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1954 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1953 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1952	3	140	418,387	16,586	1,374,668	834,924	2,226,178
	1945	3	122	189,530	859	828,887	348,604	1,178,350
Mattawa.....	1955 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1954	5	180	433,380	24,738	721,935	715,814	1,462,487
	1953	4	171	386,695	20,388	503,860	533,944	1,058,192
	1952 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1945 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Bay.....	1955	28	505	1,528,885	134,572	2,420,478	2,761,922	5,316,972
	1954	30	597	1,692,566	135,696	1,982,360	2,853,996	4,972,052
	1953	33	603	1,662,949	130,548	2,383,763	2,946,859	5,461,170
	1952	31	606	1,626,045	133,582	2,560,715	2,827,058	5,521,355
	1945	21	399	596,299	53,112	1,057,454	1,135,293	2,245,859

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1945 AND 1952 TO 1955
CENTRES WITH 3 OR MORE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹—Continued**

		Establish ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ²	Gross Value of Products ³
		No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sudbury								
Massey.....	1955	6	15	20,801	3,022	31,208	35,077	69,307
	1954	5	10	13,612	2,299	26,199	25,655	54,153
	1953	5	12	13,696	2,529	26,634	24,415	53,578
	1952	6	13	13,246	3,468	29,238	24,113	56,819
	1945 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudbury.....	1955	62	1,090	3,268,209	343,881	6,071,511	6,667,823	13,083,215
	1954	61	1,075	3,079,517	347,696	5,744,743	6,125,767	12,218,206
	1953	56	1,123	3,221,655	320,214	8,056,968	6,764,424	15,141,606
	1952	56	1,114	3,019,606	274,936	7,143,703	6,351,968	13,770,607
	1945	39	792	1,144,142	94,980	2,866,887	2,135,542	5,097,409
Timiskaming								
Charlton.....	1955 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1954 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1953	3	12	19,177	2,559	71,802	60,529	134,890
	1952 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1945 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cobalt.....	1955	5	85	322,133	33,003	142,727	226,362	402,092
	1954	6	193	638,533	75,935	743,513	⁵	507,752
	1953	4	44	139,613	9,270	134,741	231,670	375,681
	1952	5	47	145,664	12,475	168,447	234,110	415,032
	1945	6	49	82,417	7,838	86,885	119,828	214,551
Englehart.....	1955	3	7	9,296	1,588	68,236	23,522	93,346
	1954	4	20	38,102	3,188	139,162	64,981	207,331
	1953	5	21	39,197	3,445	139,404	79,641	222,490
	1952	4	17	29,899	2,575	104,423	61,277	168,275
	1945	7	28	28,098	2,056	71,175	67,442	140,673
Haileybury.....	1955	5	11	22,042	1,424	21,149	30,336	52,909
	1954	5	13	23,181	1,312	30,097	37,766	69,175
	1953	7	13	24,174	3,367	31,356	40,508	75,231
	1952	7	20	26,427	3,432	47,091	44,215	94,738
	1945	4	8	12,578	1,445	13,058	24,486	38,989
New Liskeard.....	1955	14	688	1,948,199	87,122	4,009,423	3,130,502	7,227,047
	1954	14	604	1,458,677	64,757	2,788,140	2,661,329	5,514,226
	1953	14	617	1,268,936	55,695	2,605,242	2,110,486	4,771,423
	1952	16	549	1,171,524	50,748	2,642,542	2,414,245	5,107,535
	1945	15	656	860,816	28,810	1,219,402	1,222,732	2,470,944

¹Statistics may not be published for the following important manufacturing centres to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies: Blind River, Chippawa, Coniston, Copper Cliff, Iroquois, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Smooth Rock Falls, Sturgeon Falls.

²This value is obtained by subtracting from the gross value of products the cost of fuel, electricity and the cost at plant of materials used.

³Since 1952, Selling Value of Factory Shipments data have been shown instead of Gross Value of Products.

⁴Data not available.

⁵A new firm which operates for a year but does not commence shipping its products until the end of that year, or a plant that has a poor selling year and large inventory at the end of the year, causes a lack of balance between cost of materials and gross value of products which is reflected in the net value of products total.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1952 TO 1955

	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products ¹
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Algoma							
Foods and Beverages... 1955	23	231	627,906	117,840	1,461,295	1,574,727	3,153,862
1954	23	231	613,517	97,623	1,352,672	1,508,058	2,958,353
1953	23	242	651,728	93,150	1,511,382	1,407,254	3,011,786
1952	23	245	562,753	82,475	1,328,023	1,309,011	2,719,509
Wood Products..... 1955	59	1,068	2,894,191	124,162	6,022,770	5,164,117	11,311,049
1954	58	881	2,374,253	104,375	6,371,090	3,630,054	10,105,519
1953	72	893	2,175,176	108,137	5,537,507	4,787,472	10,433,116
1952	71	1,092	2,624,528	141,192	5,348,984	4,420,987	9,911,163
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries..... 1955							
1954	8	144	478,900	19,473	176,138	751,537	947,148
1953	7	138	403,832	23,764	179,227	661,025	864,016
1952	9	142	372,198	15,964	163,659	701,725	881,348
1952	8	124	307,281	8,120	125,756	559,644	693,520
All Other Major Groups 1955	24	7,698	33,518,346	7,543,992	64,112,914	59,896,658	131,553,564
1954	23	6,710	24,399,569	5,228,950	41,216,020	42,969,464	89,414,434
1953	26	8,371	31,641,426	7,071,585	62,612,733	50,774,029	120,458,347
1952	24	7,510	27,616,040	7,158,285	65,925,504	56,653,233	129,737,022
Totals..... 1955	114	9,141	37,519,343	7,805,467	71,773,117	67,387,039	146,965,623
1954	111	7,960	27,791,171	5,454,712	49,119,009	48,768,601	103,342,322
1953	130	9,648	34,840,528	7,288,836	69,825,281	57,670,480	134,784,597
1952	126	8,971	31,110,602	7,390,072	72,728,267	62,942,875	143,061,214
Cochrane							
Foods and Beverages... 1955	23	226	487,252	125,684	1,465,120	1,308,002	2,898,806
1954	24	230	454,152	122,431	1,493,814	1,253,990	2,870,235
1953	28	268	484,614	116,238	1,885,008	1,079,041	3,080,287
1952	28	274	489,810	100,492	1,800,732	1,103,996	3,005,220
Wood Products..... 1955	55	922	2,423,310	127,414	5,546,428	5,209,621	10,883,463
1954	62	853	2,229,569	114,420	5,662,019	4,312,453	10,088,892
1953	71	995	2,507,542	108,663	6,106,584	5,039,413	11,254,660
1952	78	1,216	2,999,218	127,305	6,030,247	5,415,422	11,572,974
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries..... 1955							
1954	7	106	249,606	10,692	90,288	475,638	576,618
1953	7	94	220,018	9,121	82,709	427,756	519,586
1952	7	93	212,305	7,097	92,820	394,829	494,746
1952	6	107	231,951	6,842	85,557	398,299	490,698
All Other Major Groups 1955	13	3,188	13,978,928	3,258,278	27,028,372	45,439,516	75,726,166
1954	12	3,194	13,335,954	2,962,259	27,346,235	42,604,447	72,912,941
1953	11	3,288	13,390,886	3,069,377	27,992,461	38,476,442	69,538,280
1952	11	3,310	13,271,104	2,766,005	26,164,024	37,592,456	66,522,485
Totals..... 1955	98	4,442	17,139,096	3,522,068	34,130,208	52,432,777	90,085,053
1954	105	4,371	16,239,693	3,208,231	34,584,777	48,598,646	86,391,654
1953	117	4,644	16,595,347	3,301,375	36,076,873	44,989,725	84,367,973
1952	123	4,907	16,992,083	3,000,644	34,080,560	44,510,173	81,591,377
Manitoulin							
Foods and Beverages... 1955	6	37	73,450	16,906	477,663	139,094	633,663
1954	5	37	68,241	12,957	533,222	127,534	673,713
1953	5	38	66,881	14,778	509,152	62,665	586,595
1952	5	37	64,918	10,674	456,431	111,609	578,714
Wood Products..... 1955	19	32	21,735	2,586	59,037	58,266	119,889
1954	22	42	36,217	3,491	89,205	94,451	187,147
1953	23	46	47,598	4,496	110,991	120,539	236,026
1952	23	40	35,420	3,686	83,835	102,461	189,982
All Other Major Groups 1955	3	10	25,370	1,510	10,050	37,062	48,622
1954	3	9	25,320	1,550	9,940	36,639	48,129
1953	3	8	24,660	1,490	9,640	35,215	46,345
1952	3	11	21,810	1,540	8,680	31,652	41,872
Totals..... 1955	28	79	120,555	21,002	546,750	234,422	802,174
1954	30	88	129,778	17,998	632,367	258,624	908,989
1953	31	92	139,139	20,764	629,783	218,419	868,966
1952	31	88	122,148	15,900	548,946	245,722	810,568

**PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1952 TO 1955—Continued**

	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products ¹
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nipissing							
Foods and Beverages...1955	14	130	251,492	49,488	925,359	596,859	1,571,706
1954	11	132	218,481	40,217	849,397	481,398	1,371,012
1953	10	128	232,677	27,193	755,469	619,020	1,401,682
1952	10	120	206,767	29,908	770,705	455,807	1,256,420
Wood Products.....1955	57	1,124	3,096,302	162,434	6,013,381	6,143,141	12,318,956
1954	54	1,108	2,861,966	135,902	5,489,233	5,527,575	11,152,710
1953	62	1,159	2,912,722	124,032	5,968,645	5,806,187	11,898,864
1952	68	1,240	2,761,289	127,059	5,321,255	4,905,248	10,353,562
Iron and Steel.....1955	6	187	676,937	57,007	1,091,349	940,962	2,089,318
1954	7	184	677,162	57,279	664,785	902,363	1,624,427
1953	6	181	650,799	53,488	755,194	985,793	1,794,475
1952	5	194	691,758	59,236	955,374	1,148,480	2,163,090
All Other Major Groups 1955	16	526	1,906,572	376,135	2,267,391	4,938,587	7,582,113
1954	18	481	1,619,938	302,411	1,783,061	2,556,291	4,641,763
1953	18	512	1,695,728	400,372	2,245,182	3,687,634	6,333,188
1952	17	465	1,532,702	330,697	2,083,083	3,000,826	5,414,606
Totals.....1955	93	1,967	5,931,303	645,064	10,297,480	12,619,549	23,562,093
1954	90	1,905	5,377,547	535,809	8,786,476	9,467,627	18,789,912
1953	96	1,980	5,491,926	605,085	9,724,490	11,098,634	21,428,209
1952	100	2,019	5,192,516	546,900	9,130,417	9,510,361	19,187,678
Sudbury							
Totals.....1955	142	10,439	42,044,164	16,136,192	119,488,005	213,409,085	349,033,282
1954	149	10,484	40,117,077	16,861,757	113,498,123	173,095,424	303,455,304
1953	148	10,446	38,767,102	15,915,361	110,291,001	160,009,467	286,215,829
1952	159	10,450	37,014,562	15,141,722	102,415,058	154,431,153	271,987,933
Timiskaming							
Foods and Beverages...1955	30	257	634,001	173,042	2,202,796	1,354,027	3,729,865
1954	28	238	560,582	138,861	1,955,286	1,270,461	3,364,608
1953	32	257	553,703	139,773	1,864,895	1,197,235	3,201,903
1952	32	249	499,618	129,029	1,658,983	1,068,062	2,856,074
Wood Products.....1955	42	688	1,744,134	54,547	3,488,801	2,785,548	6,328,896
1954	47	697	1,480,610	58,725	2,662,249	2,518,974	5,239,948
1953	52	711	1,305,764	50,258	2,721,524	2,268,613	5,040,395
1952	51	648	1,296,849	54,880	2,710,524	2,866,322	5,631,726
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries....1955	8	93	207,776	11,299	77,814	343,421	432,534
1954	7	96	201,724	7,899	75,252	328,910	412,061
1953	7	91	206,512	7,273	73,041	322,920	403,234
1952	7	92	196,964	7,924	74,674	305,764	388,362
All Other Major Groups 1955	10	330	1,152,274	62,258	1,437,219	1,761,173	3,260,650
1954	8	421	1,423,772	100,558	1,893,737	1,095,468	3,089,763
1953	8	268	878,145	32,625	1,136,190	1,384,097	2,552,912
1952	8	265	829,747	28,405	1,361,585	1,356,018	2,746,008
Totals.....1955	90	1,368	3,738,185	301,146	7,206,630	6,244,169	13,751,945
1954	90	1,452	3,666,688	306,043	6,586,524	5,213,813	12,106,380
1953	99	1,327	2,944,124	229,929	5,795,650	5,172,865	11,198,444
1952	98	1,254	2,823,178	220,238	5,805,766	5,596,166	11,622,170
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region.....1955	565	27,436	106,492,646	28,430,939	243,442,190	352,327,041	624,200,170
1954	575	26,260	93,321,954	26,384,550	213,207,276	285,402,735	524,994,561
1953	621	28,137	98,778,166	27,361,350	232,343,078	279,159,590	538,864,018
1952	637	27,689	93,255,089	26,315,476	224,709,014	277,236,450	528,260,940

¹Since 1952, the basis of collection has been the Value of Factory Shipments instead of Gross Value of Products.

**ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED BY AND REVENUE RECEIVED FROM ULTIMATE*
CUSTOMERS SERVED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER
COMMISSION OF ONTARIO, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1950, 1955 AND 1956**

							INCREASE			
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO							Sales (kwh)		Revenue (\$)	
A—Clay Belt							1955	1956	1955	1956
Primary	1950		1955		1956		Over 1950	Over 1950	Over 1950	Over 1950
	K.W.H.	\$	K.W.H.	\$	K.W.H.	\$	%	%	%	%
Domestic (Incl. Hamlet & Summer Cottage)...	65,556,990	1,054,392.05	128,163,418	2,093,388.76	146,528,377	2,329,653.20	95.5	123.5	98.5	120.9
Farm.....	2,097,424	57,925.70	11,378,400	306,019.78	12,955,013	333,185.84	442.5	517.7	428.3	475.2
Commercial.....	30,870,059	526,415.02	62,024,420	1,156,465.27	69,629,408	1,266,654.73	100.9	125.6	119.7	140.6
Power (Incl. Direct Industrial).....	541,574,054	2,954,215.19	591,194,835	3,437,205.69	573,714,077	3,712,467.66	9.2	5.9	16.3	25.7
Street Lighting.....	2,157,883	63,484.51	4,077,979	118,298.17	4,201,642	131,724.72	89.0	94.7	86.3	107.5
Total.....	642,256,410	4,656,432.47	796,839,052	7,111,377.67	807,028,517	7,773,686.15	24.1	25.7	52.7	66.9
Secondary (Power).....	80,741,800	45,569.80	105,860,234	159,990.36	61,377,628	93,938.58	31.1	-24.0	251.1	106.1
Total Primary & Secondary	722,998,210	4,702,002.27	902,699,286	7,271,368.03	868,406,145	7,867,624.73	24.8	20.1	54.6	67.3
B—Nickel Range										
Primary										
Domestic (Incl. Hamlet & Summer Cottage)...	48,495,772	666,306.53	107,335,253	1,745,483.02	129,231,547	2,066,288.69	121.3	166.5	162.0	210.1
Farm.....	1,783,483	43,845.41	4,312,432	115,882.88	4,895,543	121,573.54	141.8	174.5	164.3	177.3
Commercial.....	16,101,728	271,907.71	33,527,166	604,826.33	36,901,294	692,131.93	108.2	129.2	122.4	154.5
Power (Incl. Direct Industrial).....	516,869,356	1,987,441.26	957,585,464	5,327,037.66	1,066,497,855	5,722,312.75	85.3	106.3	168.0	187.9
Street Lighting.....	1,602,839	41,606.35	2,369,472	85,712.08	2,523,648	101,241.04	47.8	57.4	106.0	143.3
Total.....	584,853,178	3,011,107.26	1,105,129,787	7,878,941.97	1,240,049,887	8,703,547.95	89.0	112.0	161.7	189.0
Secondary (Power).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Total Primary & Secondary	584,853,178	3,011,107.26	1,105,129,787	7,878,941.97	1,240,049,887	8,703,547.95	89.0	112.0	161.7	189.0
C—Sault										
Primary										
Domestic (Incl. Hamlet & Summer Cottage)...	.....	.....	2,838,205	76,347.23	5,518,522	134,655.74	....	....	....	....
Farm.....	.....	.....	592,285	20,618.08	819,466	22,176.02	....	....	....	....
Commercial.....	.....	.....	3,226,396	74,579.98	6,157,638	127,668.88	....	....	....	....
Power (Incl. Direct Industrial).....	.....	.....	9,004,697	87,917.51	52,444,378	368,731.33	....	....	....	....
Street Lighting.....	.....	.....	94,600	3,930.79	199,920	7,267.07	....	....	....	....
Total.....	.....	.....	15,756,183	263,393.59	65,139,924	660,499.04	....	....	....	....
Secondary (Power).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Total Primary & Secondary	.....	.....	15,756,183	263,393.59	65,139,924	660,499.04	....	....	....	....
TOTAL, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO										
Primary										
Domestic (Incl. Hamlet & Summer Cottage)...	114,052,762	1,720,698.58	238,336,876	3,915,219.01	281,278,446	4,530,597.63	109.0	146.6	127.5	163.3
Farm.....	3,880,907	101,771.11	16,283,117	442,520.74	18,670,022	476,935.40	319.6	381.1	334.8	368.6
Commercial.....	46,971,787	798,322.73	98,777,982	1,835,871.58	112,688,340	2,086,455.54	110.3	139.9	130.0	161.4
Power (Incl. Direct Industrial).....	1,058,443,410	4,941,656.45	1,557,784,996	8,852,160.86	1,692,656,310	9,803,511.74	47.2	59.9	79.1	98.4
Street Lighting.....	3,760,722	105,090.86	6,542,051	207,941.04	6,925,210	240,232.83	74.0	84.1	97.9	128.6
Total.....	1,227,109,588	7,667,539.73	1,917,725,022	15,253,713.23	2,112,218,328	17,137,733.14	56.3	72.1	98.9	123.5
Secondary (Power).....	80,741,800	45,569.80	105,860,234	159,990.36	61,377,628	93,938.58	31.1	-24.0	251.1	106.1
Total Primary and Secondary.....	1,307,851,388	7,713,109.53	2,023,585,256	15,413,703.59	2,173,595,956	17,231,671.72	54.7	66.2	99.8	123.4

*Total for customers of Municipal Electrical Utilities: Ontario Hydro's Local Systems, Rural Operating Areas and Direct Industrial Customers.

**CATCH OF FISH BY PRINCIPAL SPECIES, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1951 TO 1955**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Lake Trout</u> 000 lbs.	<u>Pike</u> 000 lbs.	<u>Sturgeon</u> 000 lbs.	<u>Whitefish</u> 000 lbs.	<u>Yellow Pickerel</u> 000 lbs.	<u>Coarse and Mixed</u> 000 lbs.	<u>Total</u> 000 lbs.
1951...	...	..	..	.....	...	...	2,567
1952...	835	51	57	1,477	82	287	2,789
1953...	678	68	66	1,813	88	461	3,174
1954...	562	88	88	1,308	96	380	2,522
1955...	153	59	59	653	82	285	1,291

**NUMBER OF LICENSED FUR FARMS IN NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1951 TO 1956**

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Algoma.....	10	7	5	3	3	3
Cochrane.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manitoulin.....	13	12	11	9	8	8
Nipissing.....	5	5	6	3	3	3
Sudbury.....	8	8	6	3	1	0
Timiskaming.....	8	7	2	1	1	0
Total.....	<u>45</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>15</u>

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956

	<u>Passenger</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Total</u>
Algoma.....	11,805	4,746	16,551
Cochrane.....	14,526	4,147	18,673
Manitoulin.....	1,908	1,009	2,917
Nipissing.....	8,640	3,887	12,527
Sudbury.....	23,860	6,685	30,545
Timiskaming.....	11,376	4,180	15,556
Total.....	<u>72,115</u>	<u>24,654</u>	<u>96,769</u>

**MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, 1956
CENTRES 20,000 AND OVER**

	<u>Passenger</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Total</u>
North Bay.....	4,490	1,475	14,952
Sault Ste. Marie.....	7,548	2,391	9,939
Sudbury.....	11,492	2,715	14,207

**PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT HANDLED BY TRANS-CANADA
AIRLINES' TERMINALS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1956**

1951						
	North Bay	Porquis Jct. ¹	Kapuskasing	Sault Ste. Marie	Total N.E. Ontario Region	
<i>Freight</i>	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	
TO.....	6,204	14,149	32,289	9,620	62,262	
FROM.....	2,253	31,118	1,040	4,953	39,364	
TOTAL.....	8,457	45,267	33,329	14,573	101,626	
<i>Passengers</i>	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	
TO.....	3,052	1,557	1,560	6,556	12,725	
FROM.....	3,355	1,760	1,809	6,240	13,164	
TOTAL.....	6,407	3,317	3,369	12,796	25,889	
1956						
	North Bay	Timmins ²	Kapuskasing	Sudbury ²	Sault Ste. Marie	Total N.E. Ontario Region
<i>Freight</i>	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)
TO.....	52,713	50,322	10,362	51,012	51,977	216,386
FROM.....	42,507	26,380	16,747	53,011	50,547	189,192
TOTAL....	95,220	76,702	27,109	104,023	102,524	405,578
<i>Passengers</i>	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)
TO.....	9,394	7,452	3,151	10,681	9,561	40,239
FROM.....	8,540	6,755	2,865	9,710	8,692	36,562
TOTAL....	17,934	14,207	6,016	20,391	18,253	76,801

¹Service discontinued by 1956.

²Not serviced in 1951.

**VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1951 TO 1956**

	Total	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and Governmental	Other
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
1951.....	No. 16,092	9,076	398	2,243	4,359	16
	% (100.0)	(56.4)	(2.5)	(13.9)	(27.1)	(0.1)
1952.....	No. 22,580	12,853	892	5,580	3,240	15
	% (100.0)	(56.9)	(4.0)	(24.7)	(14.3)	(0.1)
1953.....	No. 26,370	16,421	1,798	2,753	5,390	8
	% (100.0)	(62.3)	(6.8)	(10.5)	(20.4)	¹
1954.....	No. 21,181	12,551	1,702	2,507	4,368	53
	% (100.0)	(59.3)	(8.0)	(11.8)	(20.6)	(0.3)
1955.....	No. 34,518	18,168	2,471	5,084	8,759	36
	% (100.0)	(52.6)	(7.2)	(14.7)	(25.4)	(0.1)
1956.....	No. 39,404	19,169	5,506	7,002	7,412	315
	% (100.0)	(48.6)	(14.0)	(17.8)	(18.8)	(0.8)

¹Less than 0.1 per cent.

Note.—The survey covers 27 municipalities. The figures include both new and repair construction.

Industrial building includes permits issued for structures normally used in the following industries: agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, storage, communications and public utilities. Factories are the most common structure.

Commercial building includes building permits issued for structures that fall within the following industries: trade, finance, insurance, real estate and recreation, business and personal service.

Other includes structures not classified elsewhere.

**DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED AND STARTED IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1956
CENTRES OF 5,000 AND OVER**

	COMPLETED						STARTED					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Sault Ste. Marie (city).....	451	470	574	498	168	304	460	581	787	112	267	313
Suburban Area.....	*	*	*	*	87	73	*	*	*	*	81	143
North Bay (city).....	107	78	112	124	138	193	112	79	112	153	159	205
Sudbury (city).....	322	225	322	336	183	142	250	291	361	287	165	191
Suburban Area.....	*	*	*	*	559	584	*	*	*	*	751	504
Timmins (town).....	7	7	4	16	23	33	4	5	7	30	35	17
Suburban Area.....	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	6

*Not available.

**TYPE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total Occupied Dwellings ¹	Single Detached ²		Single Attached ³		Apartments and Flats ⁴		Other ⁵	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Algoma.....	15,337	12,195	79.5	575	3.7	2,525	16.5	42	0.3
Cochrane.....	19,412	13,595	70.1	1,400	7.2	4,370	22.5	47	0.2
Manitoulin.....	2,806	2,585	92.1	125	4.5	90	3.2	6	0.2
Nipissing.....	11,485	9,055	78.8	1,110	9.7	1,250	10.9	70	0.6
Sudbury.....	24,338	15,960	65.6	2,230	9.1	6,110	25.1	38	0.2
Timiskaming.....	12,731	8,810	69.2	415	3.2	3,485	27.4	21	0.2
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region....	<u>86,109</u>	<u>62,200</u>	72.2	<u>5,855</u>	6.8	<u>17,830</u>	20.7	<u>224</u>	0.3

¹Data relate to private dwellings only and not to hospitals, welfare and penal institutions, hotels, large lodging houses, military camps, etc.

²Defined as a house containing one dwelling unit and completely separated on all sides from any other building.

³A dwelling which occupied an entire structure (from ground to roof) and adjoined another structure (or structures) from which it was separated by a vertical wall (or walls) extending from ground to roof; e.g., each half of a semi-detached house or each section of a row of houses was classified as a single attached dwelling.

⁴Included apartments; suites in duplexes or triplexes (i.e., division between dwelling units is horizontal); living quarters above or in the rear of business quarters; janitor's quarters; private quarters for families of staff in institutions.

⁵Included all the unusual types of (makeshift or temporary) dwellings, such as houseboats, trailers, tents, cabins, railway cars and other miscellaneous types.

Note.—Data for total occupied dwellings were based on a complete count; other data on a 20 per cent sample of dwellings. Figures under 100 are not shown in the census data and were estimated.

**TENURE OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Owned		Rented	
		No.	% of Total Occupied	No.	% of Total Occupied
Algoma.....	15,337	11,347	74.0	3,990	26.0
Cochrane.....	19,412	10,972	56.5	8,440	43.5
Manitoulin.....	2,806	2,431	86.6	375	13.4
Nipissing.....	11,485	8,375	72.9	3,110	27.1
Sudbury.....	24,338	14,048	57.7	10,290	42.3
Timiskaming.....	12,731	7,661	60.2	5,070	39.8
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region	<u>86,109</u>	<u>54,834</u>	63.7	<u>31,275</u>	36.3

Note.—Dwellings were classified as owner-occupied or tenant-occupied depending on whether "the home was owned or rented by the head of the household or a member of his immediate family".

A home was considered as owned even if there were a mortgage or other encumbrance.

Dwellings in which the head was provided with free living quarters, whether or not in return for services rendered, were considered as tenant-occupied.

NUMBER OF ROOMS PER OCCUPIED DWELLING, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO
REGION, JUNE 1, 1951

		Average No. of Rooms per Dwelling								
		Occupied Dwellings	1 and 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 +
Algoma.....	No.	15,337	1,030	1,450	3,170	3,090	3,422	1,645	940	590
	%	(100)	(6.7)	(9.5)	(20.7)	(20.2)	(22.3)	(10.7)	(6.1)	(3.8)
Cochrane.....	No.	19,412	1,645	3,245	5,495	3,680	2,782	1,375	715	475
	%	(100)	(8.5)	(16.7)	(28.3)	(19.0)	(14.3)	(7.1)	(3.7)	(2.4)
Manitoulin.....	No.	2,806	375	215	340	425	446	400	305	300
	%	(100)	(13.4)	(7.7)	(12.1)	(15.1)	(15.9)	(14.2)	(10.9)	(10.7)
Nipissing.....	No.	11,485	1,030	1,430	2,190	2,085	2,250	1,230	625	645
	%	(100)	(9.0)	(12.4)	(19.1)	(18.2)	(19.6)	(10.7)	(5.4)	(5.6)
Sudbury.....	No.	24,338	2,325	3,890	6,670	4,860	3,588	1,520	770	715
	%	(100)	(9.6)	(16.0)	(27.4)	(20.0)	(14.7)	(6.2)	(3.2)	(2.9)
Timiskaming.....	No.	12,731	1,085	2,175	3,495	2,645	1,876	890	345	220
	%	(100)	(8.5)	(17.1)	(27.5)	(20.8)	(14.7)	(7.0)	(2.7)	(1.7)
TOTAL, Northeastern Ontario Region....		No.	86,109	7,490	12,405	21,360	16,785	14,364	7,060	3,700
		%	(100)	(8.7)	(14.4)	(24.8)	(19.5)	(16.7)	(8.2)	(4.3)

Note.—In determining the number of rooms in a dwelling, only those which were used or suitable for living purposes, including those occupied by servants or lodgers, were counted. The following were not counted as rooms: bathrooms, pantries, halls, clothes closets, and rooms used solely for business purposes. Summer kitchens, sun rooms and rooms in basements or attics were not counted unless they were suitable for living quarters throughout the year. Kitchenettes were included if used for normal kitchen functions and contained, as a minimum, cooking facilities, such as a stove or range and a sink or tub.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, SHOWING PRINCIPAL EXTERIOR MATERIAL USED,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951

		Total Occupied Dwellings	Dwellings with Principal Exterior Material of—				
			Wood	Brick	Imitation Siding	Stucco	Stone
Algoma.....	No.	15,337	5,915	3,000	4,030	1,275	185
	%	(100)	(38.6)	(19.5)	(26.3)	(8.3)	(1.2)
Cochrane.....	No.	19,412	9,250	1,025	6,370	1,540	90
	%	(100)	(47.6)	(5.3)	(32.8)	(7.9)	(0.5)
Manitoulin.....	No.	2,806	1,660	65	710	160	55
	%	(100)	(59.1)	(2.3)	(25.3)	(5.7)	(2.0)
Nipissing.....	No.	11,485	4,990	2,700	2,520	310	130
	%	(100)	(43.5)	(23.5)	(21.9)	(2.7)	(1.1)
Sudbury.....	No.	24,338	8,040	5,220	7,500	2,790	125
	%	(100)	(33.0)	(21.5)	(30.8)	(11.5)	(0.5)
Timiskaming.....	No.	12,731	6,035	960	3,765	1,105	75
	%	(100)	(47.4)	(7.5)	(29.6)	(8.7)	(0.6)
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region..		No.	86,109	35,890	12,970	24,895	7,180
		%	(100)	(41.7)	(15.1)	(28.9)	(8.3)

Note.—"Principal exterior material" was defined as the principal visible material used in the wall of the structure. When one type of material was used for walls of the ground floor and another for those of the upper stories of a house, that used for the ground floor was taken as the principal material.

**DWELLINGS IN NEED AND NOT IN NEED OF MAJOR REPAIR,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Dwellings in Need of Major Repair ¹		Dwellings not in Need of Major Repair	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Algoma	15,337	2,325	15.2	13,012	84.8
Cochrane	19,412	3,830	19.7	15,582	80.3
Manitoulin	2,806	755	26.9	2,051	73.1
Nipissing	11,485	2,435	21.2	9,050	78.8
Sudbury	24,338	3,980	16.4	20,358	83.6
Timiskaming	12,731	2,095	16.5	10,636	83.5
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region . . .	86,109	15,420	17.9	70,689	82.1

¹A dwelling was considered in need of major repair if it had any one of the following defects: sagging or rotting foundations; faulty roof or chimney; unsafe outside steps or stairways; interior badly in need of repair, i.e., large pieces of plaster missing from walls or ceiling.

**DWELLINGS WITH TELEVISION RECEIVERS, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
FEBRUARY, 1956**

	Estimated Dwellings	Dwellings with Television Sets		
		No.	% of Dwellings in District	% of Dwellings with Television Sets in Province
Algoma	18,500	9,950	53.8	1.2
Cochrane	21,500	340	1.6	0.1
Manitoulin	3,100	240	7.7	1
Nipissing	13,000	4,320	33.2	0.5
Sudbury	28,500	17,990	63.1	2.1
Timiskaming	14,400	160	1.1	1
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region	99,000	33,000	33.3	3.9

¹Less than 0.1 per cent.
Note.—Estimates of households with T.V. receivers are based on an analysis of about 50,000 replies to a field survey conducted by the Bureau of Broadcast Measurement in February, 1956.
Source: Bureau of Broadcast Measurement, 96 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto (B.B.M. Television Homes Estimates, 1956), which has given permission for the use of their estimates.

**WATER SUPPLY AND BATH FACILITIES IN OCCUPIED DWELLINGS,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

		Total Occupied Dwellings	Dwellings with Water Supply Piped Inside			Dwellings with Installed Bathtub or Shower		
			Hot and Cold	Cold Only	None	Exclusive Use	Shared Use	None
Algoma.....	No.	15,337	9,122	2,485	3,730	7,937	675	6,725
	%	(100.0)	(59.5)	(16.2)	(24.3)	(51.8)	(4.4)	(43.8)
Cochrane.....	No.	19,412	11,562	2,625	5,225	11,102	355	7,955
	%	(100.0)	(59.6)	(13.5)	(26.9)	(57.2)	(1.8)	(41.0)
Manitoulin.....	No.	2,806	596	260	1,950	536	15	2,255
	%	(100.0)	(21.2)	(9.3)	(69.5)	(19.1)	(0.5)	(80.4)
Nipissing.....	No.	11,485	5,205	2,440	3,840	5,220	265	6,000
	%	(100.0)	(45.3)	(21.3)	(33.4)	(45.5)	(2.3)	(52.2)
Sudbury.....	No.	24,338	12,953	5,680	5,705	11,613	1,140	11,585
	%	(100.0)	(53.2)	(23.3)	(23.5)	(47.7)	(4.7)	(47.6)
Timiskaming.....	No.	12,731	7,171	2,190	3,370	6,851	565	5,315
	%	(100.0)	(56.3)	(17.2)	(26.5)	(53.8)	(4.4)	(41.8)
Total, Northeastern Region.....	No.	86,109	46,609	15,680	23,820	43,259	3,015	39,835
	%	(100.0)	(54.1)	(18.2)	(27.7)	(50.2)	(3.5)	(46.3)

**PRINCIPAL HEATING FUELS USED IN OCCUPIED DWELLINGS,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

		Total Occupied Dwellings	Dwellings Using					
			Coal	Coke	Wood	Oil	Gas ¹	Other
Algoma.....	No.	15,337	4,065	4,060	4,085	2,725	340	*
	%	(100.0)	(26.5)	(26.5)	(26.6)	(17.8)	(2.2)	
Cochrane.....	No.	19,412	8,595	*	8,395	2,225	*	*
	%	(100.0)	(44.3)		(43.2)	(11.5)		
Manitoulin.....	No.	2,806	205	*	2,380	215	*	*
	%	(100.0)	(7.3)		(84.8)	(7.7)		
Nipissing.....	No.	11,485	3,740	*	5,070	2,505	*	*
	%	(100.0)	(32.6)		(44.1)	(21.8)		
Sudbury.....	No.	24,338	13,215	110	5,730	5,220	*	*
	%	(100.0)	(54.3)	(0.5)	(23.5)	(21.4)		
Timiskaming.....	No.	12,731	4,555	*	5,635	2,455	*	*
	%	(100.0)	(35.8)		(44.3)	(19.3)		
Total, Northeastern								
Ontario Region....	No.	86,109	34,375	*	31,295	15,345	n.a.	*
	%	(100.0)	(39.9)		(36.3)	(17.8)		

*Indicates under 100; these low figures are not shown in the Census tables.

n.a. Not available.

¹Includes all types of gas, but not gasoline.

Note.—The principal heating fuel is the chief fuel used in the principal heating equipment.

COOKING FACILITIES IN OCCUPIED DWELLINGS,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951

		Dwellings with					
		Total Occupied Dwellings	Electric Range	Gas Range	Wood or Coal Range	Oil Stove	Other ¹
Algoma	No.	15,337	5,630	2,295	6,895	160	357
	%	(100.0)	(36.7)	(15.0)	(45.0)	(1.0)	(2.3)
Cochrane	No.	19,412	7,465	170	11,310	230	237
	%	(100.0)	(38.4)	(0.9)	(58.3)	(1.2)	(1.2)
Manitoulin	No.	2,806	325	*	2,420	*	61 ²
	%	(100.0)	(11.6)		(86.2)		(2.2)
Nipissing	No.	11,485	4,020	135	6,740	455	135
	%	(100.0)	(35.0)	(1.2)	(58.7)	(3.9)	(1.2)
Sudbury	No.	24,338	13,650	230	9,320	530	608
	%	(100.0)	(56.1)	(0.9)	(38.3)	(2.2)	(2.5)
Timiskaming	No.	12,731	4,500	*	7,800	270	161 ³
	%	(100.0)	(35.3)		(61.3)	(2.1)	(1.3)
Total, Northeastern Ontario							
Region	No.	86,109	35,590	2,830	44,485	1,645	1,559
	%	(100.0)	(41.3)	(3.3)	(51.7)	(1.9)	(1.8)

*Figures under 100 are not shown in the census data; in this table, they are included with "Other".
¹Includes miscellaneous types, such as small grills and burners, cookers, fire places, etc., as well as dwellings with no cooking facilities, such as may be found in apartment hotels.
²Includes a number of dwellings with gas ranges and oil stoves.
³Includes a number of dwellings with gas ranges.
Note.—The type of range or stove was the one on which the household did most of its cooking.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS WITH ELECTRICITY, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
JUNE 1, 1951

		Dwellings with Electricity			Dwellings without Electricity	
		Total	Power Line Source	Home Generated Source	No.	% of Occupied Dwellings
Algoma.....	15,337	13,220	13,060	160	2,117	13.8
Cochrane.....	19,412	16,345	16,140	205	3,067	15.8
Manitoulin.....	2,806	1,810	1,755	55	996	35.5
Nipissing.....	11,485	9,270	9,105	165	2,215	19.3
Sudbury.....	24,338	21,440	21,310	130	2,898	11.9
Timiskaming.....	12,731	11,010	10,995	15	1,721	13.5
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region.....	86,109	73,095	72,365	730	13,014	15.1

Note.—"Power Line Source" refers to electricity conveyed by transmission lines from a central generating source serving the community. "Home Generated Source" covers cases where the dwelling was lighted by electricity generated on the property. Homes without electricity were lighted by gas, kerosene lamps, etc.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, SHOWING REFRIGERATION FACILITIES,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951

		Total Occupied Dwellings	Dwellings with Refrigeration Facilities			
			Mechanical ¹	Ice Box	Other ²	None
Algoma.....	No.	15,337	7,470	2,090	267	5,510
	%	(100.0)	(48.7)	(13.6)	(1.8)	(35.9)
Cochrane.....	No.	19,412	10,090	1,150	177	7,995
	%	(100.0)	(52.0)	(5.9)	(0.9)	(41.2)
Manitoulin.....	No.	2,806	945	355	31	1,475
	%	(100.0)	(33.7)	(12.6)	(1.1)	(52.6)
Nipissing.....	No.	11,485	5,130	1,970	140	4,245
	%	(100.0)	(44.7)	(17.1)	(1.2)	(37.0)
Sudbury.....	No.	24,338	13,225	3,115	353	7,645
	%	(100.0)	(54.3)	(12.8)	(1.5)	(31.4)
Timiskaming.....	No.	12,731	6,785	905	146	4,895
	%	(100.0)	(53.3)	(7.1)	(1.1)	(38.5)
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region.....	No.	86,109	43,645	9,585	1,114	31,765
	%	(100.0)	(50.7)	(11.1)	(1.3)	(36.9)

¹Electric or gas.

²Included spring houses, well coolers and ice houses with storage space for perishable foods, but not such sources of refrigeration as window boxes for winter use, root cellars, open springs and basements.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING SPECIFIED LIVING CONVENIENCES,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951

		Total Occupied Dwellings	Number of Occupied Dwellings with					None of Listed Conveniences
			Powered Washing Machine	Electric Vacuum Cleaner	Telephone	Radio	Passenger Automobile	
Algoma.....	No.	15,337	11,770	6,165	9,750	13,530	6,395	1,040
	%	(100)	(76.8)	(40.2)	(63.6)	(88.2)	(41.7)	(6.8)
Cochrane.....	No.	19,412	15,050	6,970	10,040	17,015	6,205	1,350
	%	(100)	(77.5)	(35.9)	(51.7)	(87.6)	(32.0)	(7.0)
Manitoulin.....	No.	2,806	1,700	820	1,495	2,370	1,335	285
	%	(100)	(60.6)	(29.2)	(53.3)	(84.5)	(47.6)	(10.2)
Nipissing.....	No.	11,485	8,330	4,280	6,360	9,790	3,995	930
	%	(100)	(72.5)	(37.3)	(55.4)	(85.2)	(34.8)	(8.1)
Sudbury.....	No.	24,338	18,580	9,750	12,515	21,615	9,635	1,400
	%	(100)	(76.3)	(40.1)	(51.4)	(88.8)	(39.6)	(5.8)
Timiskaming.....	No.	12,731	9,540	4,555	7,830	11,360	4,510	865
	%	(100)	(74.9)	(35.8)	(61.5)	(89.2)	(35.4)	(6.8)
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region.....	No.	86,109	64,970	32,540	47,990	75,680	32,075	5,870
	%	(100)	(75.5)	(37.8)	(55.7)	(87.9)	(37.2)	(6.8)

Note.—Data relate to the number of dwellings with the conveniences and not to the number of articles.

WHOLESALE TRADE, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 **INCORPORATED CENTRES OVER 5,000**

	Establish- ments	Sales	% of Ontario Total	Working Proprietors	Employees	Payroll
	No.	\$000's	%	No.	No.	\$000's
North Bay.....	54	24,393	0.6	19	493	1,141
Sault Ste. Marie.....	43	28,896	0.7	21	629	1,527
Sudbury.....	55	52,628	1.2	23	842	2,079
Timmins.....	37	20,956	0.5	7	354	849

RETAIL TRADE, BY MAIN GROUPS OF STORES, NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951

	Total All Stores	Food and Beverages		General Merchandise	Apparel and Accessories	Building Materials and Hardware	Furniture, Appliances, Radio and Home Furnishings
		Total	Grocery and Combination				
Algoma.....(\$000's)	50,251.9	20,200.0	13,090.4	6,015.3	5,438.9	3,700.3	1,365.0
%	(100.0)	(40.2)	(26.0)	(12.0)	(10.8)	(7.4)	(2.7)
Cochrane....(\$000's)	59,391.3	23,387.8	14,582.8	7,493.8	5,998.7	3,415.7	1,459.7
%	(100.0)	(39.4)	(24.6)	(12.6)	(10.1)	(5.8)	(2.5)
Manitoulin ..(\$000's)	5,819.3	1,577.8	833.0	1,688.6	*	417.5	*
%	(100.0)	(27.1)	(14.3)	(29.0)	....	(7.2)	....
Nipissing....(\$000's)	41,153.3	13,514.2	8,134.7	5,187.7	3,479.7	2,196.0	1,622.7
%	(100.0)	(32.9)	(19.8)	(12.6)	(8.5)	(5.3)	(3.9)
Sudbury.....(\$000's)	86,872.0	31,235.7	20,219.0	13,349.8	7,357.3	5,068.3	3,764.4
%	(100.0)	(36.0)	(23.3)	(15.4)	(8.5)	(5.8)	(4.3)
Timiskaming.(\$000's)	35,881.7	12,574.3	8,531.9	5,321.8	2,893.8	1,805.2	831.6
%	(100.0)	(35.1)	(23.8)	(14.8)	(8.1)	(5.0)	(2.3)
Total, Northeastern Ont. Region(\$000's)	279,369.5	102,489.8	65,391.8	39,057.0	....	16,603.0	....
%	(100.0)	(36.7)	(23.4)	(14.0)	....	(5.9)	....

	Total	Automotive			Drug and Health Appliances		Other Retail Stores
		Motor Vehicle Dealers	Garages	Filling Stations	Total	Drug Stores	
Algoma.....(\$000's)	10,358.9	6,265.9	969.5	1,619.4	1,407.4	*	1,715.4
%	(20.6)	(12.5)	(1.9)	(3.2)	(2.8)	....	(3.4)
Cochrane.....(\$000's)	13,498.6	4,874.8	745.4	1,547.4	1,428.7	*	2,623.5
%	(22.7)	(8.2)	(1.3)	(2.6)	(2.4)	....	(4.4)
Manitoulin.....(\$000's)	1,429.4	*	95.3	299.6	195.9	195.9	233.1
%	(24.6)	....	(1.6)	(5.1)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(4.0)
Nipissing.....(\$000's)	12,073.4	3,402.0	782.4	2,310.7	934.1	934.1	2,130.2
%	(29.3)	(8.3)	(1.9)	(5.6)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(5.2)
Sudbury.....(\$000's)	20,449.1	9,886.1	840.1	2,529.0	1,739.5	1,680.8	3,832.9
%	(23.5)	(11.4)	(1.0)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(1.9)	(4.4)
Timiskaming.....(\$000's)	8,886.8	2,602.4	449.6	1,353.0	909.4	878.1	2,547.1
%	(24.8)	(7.3)	(1.3)	(3.8)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(7.1)
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region.(\$000's)	66,696.2	....	3,882.3	9,659.1	6,615.0	....	13,082.2
%	(23.9)	....	(1.4)	(3.5)	(2.4)	....	(4.7)

*Indicates that figures were withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

¹Less than 0.05 per cent.

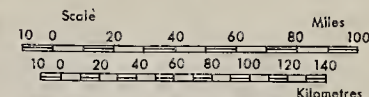
NUMBER OF STORES AND RETAIL SALES,
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1931, 1941 AND 1951
INCORPORATED CENTRES OVER 1,000

	Number of Stores			Sales			% Change 1951/31
	1931	1941	1951	1931 (\$000's)	1941 (\$000's)	1951 (\$000's)	
Blind River.....	36	30	40	829	658	2,264	173.1
Cache Bay.....	9	6	*	140	95	*	*
Capreol.....	21	26	40	561	558	1,596	184.5
Chelmsford.....	*	*	17	*	*	672	*
Cobalt.....	77	46	49	1,719	750	2,208	28.4
Cochrane.....	70	56	64	2,214	1,588	5,716	158.2
Coniston.....	*	17	17	*	341	765	*
Copper Cliff.....	25	25	24	761	1,071	2,071	172.1
Englehart.....	27	33	33	475	859	2,310	386.3
Haileybury.....	46	35	34	848	643	1,844	117.5
Hearst.....	*	*	42	*	*	3,428	*
Iroquois Falls.....	8	6	4	663	405	345	-48.0
Kapuskasing.....	46	44	62	1,534	1,818	7,316	376.9
Larder Lake.....	*	24	*	*	477	*	*
Levack.....	*	*	10	*	*	630	*
Little Current.....	28	24	34	420	643	2,040	385.7
Mattawa.....	36	37	46	460	523	3,150	584.8
New Liskeard.....	64	64	72	1,653	3,135	7,484	352.8
North Bay.....	205	207	222	6,884	8,081	26,494	284.9
Sault Ste. Marie.....	357	339	395	9,885	13,418	36,547	269.7
Smooth Rock Falls...	*	*	4	*	*	756	*
Sturgeon Falls.....	51	44	69	1,017	1,184	5,403	431.3
Sudbury.....	236	366	439	10,885	20,654	59,531	446.9
Thessalon.....	49	32	33	652	377	2,083	119.5
Timmins.....	159	291	308	6,271	14,212	26,253	318.6

*Figure not available.

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Map of THE NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION Prepared By ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS 1958



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AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES

Seaplane Bases +

Airports ●

ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT

Over 100,000 k.w. ■

Over 10,000 k.w. ■

Under 10,000 k.w. ■

Undeveloped Sites ■

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THE MACKINAC BRIDGE
This 5-mile-long \$99 million structure was opened in Nov. 1957. Thirty million people (\$750,000 of them in ONTARIO) live within a 500-mile radius of this bridge.

NORTH BAY to
DETROIT
335 Air Miles

NORTH BAY to
TORONTO
180 Air Miles

NORTH BAY to
OTTAWA
190 Air Miles

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